Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LIII. No. 23. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1898. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 5.

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OUR RECIPROCAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The conclusion of the negotiations looking for a reciprocal commercial treaty between this country and France is announced by the President's proclamation dated May 30. These negotiations were undertaken by Special Commissioner John A. Kasson, some eight months ago, and, although they have been lost from public view for some weeks, in the greater interest which has attached to our political relations with Spain, their successful termination has been none the less anxiously anticipated by many branches of business. Coming, as the reciprocal treaty does, at a time when there exists in the United States a widespread popular jealousy of France in her apparent sympathy with Spain, the effect of the closer commercial relations which are thus cemented between this country and its sister republic, will be doubly satisfactory. There appears to be no political relation between nations, the maintenance of which may be depended upon with so much assurance as one which is based upon mutual financial interests. The markets of the United States are of sufficient value to the European manufacturing countries to make the maintenance of peaceful relations desirable, and, notwithstanding the repellant legislation that has prevailed here for years, the object lesson in the value of an international commerce which is taught by occasional periods of such prosperous export trade as we have enjoyed since 1895, is awakening even the most bigoted class of Americans to a realization of the fact that the commercial good will of other nations is not unworthy of our effort. Unfortunately, in the present treaty neither nation is taking off as much as it has lately added on, but the treaty is none the less a recognition of the fact that commerce is not entirely a jug-handled affair. The negotiation of reciprocal treaties with the commercially unimportant South American States, has yielded small returns, but has perhaps not been unproductive if the treaties have helped to educate the people up to the broad theory of reciprocity. The new treaty with France may be assumed to be an outgrowth of this wider appreciation of the principles which govern international no less than domestic commerce or even trafficking between individuals, and it is, therefore, a promising sign.

The direct benefits of the treaty apply to comparatively few classes of our citizens. The concessions from France apply wholly to fruits, timber and provisions, the latter being, with the exception of canned meats, entirely hog products. The reduced rate of 25 francs per 100 kilos, or about 2¼ cents per pound on lard and its compounds, is a gain of 1¼ cents per pound for the American product, as compared with the duty of 40 francs now in force, but, even with the concession, the tax is 1 cent a pound greater than it was before the advance in rates, which France imposed in retaliation for the increased duties of the Dingley bill.

The most important concession on the part of the United States is upon still wines and brandies, and coming directly in line with these products, upon crude argols. The duty upon the latter is reduced to an ad valorem rate of 5 per cent., the rates of the present tariff act being 1½ cents per pound. The saving will amount to about 1 cent per pound, and will doubtless be appreciated by the makers of cream of tartar, whose crude material was free under all previous tariff acts. At the same time, it is doubtful whether they will realize the full benefit of the reduction, since it is stated that already the French export price has been advanced equal to the saving in duty. It will be observed that the principal feature of the treaty, as affecting our importations from France, bears directly upon California industries, which exercised most potent influences in the framing of the present tariff law. A sop has been thrown to them in the concessions made by France in its duties upon fruits, the evident expectation of the treaty being to open up that market to California products.

The failure of the treaty to include a wider range of American manufactured products is disappointing to a number of our domestic industries. It was hoped that cottonseed oil, which is now paying the equivalent of 4 cents per gallon, might also be favored in the new schedule, but it does not appear except as it is a component of compound lard. It is, however, safe to assume that the treaty is an assurance that no discriminating increase of duties upon any of our products will be attempted by France, and our cottonseed industry will, therefore, escape the danger which threatened it when a proposition to make the duty over 16 cents per gallon was under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies a few months ago. While the mills would have been glad to secure admission for their product at a lower rate of duty than is now imposed by France, there will be very little disposition to find fault so long as the industry has been saved the worse fate of having to meet a prohibitive tax. The makers of sulphate of copper were also petitioners for a recogntion of their interests, at least to the extent of having the American product granted entry upon as favorable terms as that of European makers. At present the latter is permitted entry at the minimum rate of 3 francs per 100 kilos, while the American pays the maximum rate of 4 francs. It does not appear that this commodity was considered in the negotiations between the commissioners of the two countries; at any rate, it is not included in the privileged goods. The treaty is believed to be the forerunner of others of a like character, now in process of negotiation with other nations, and, if it is not altogether satisfactory, it will be regarded by most American industries as a step in the right direction.

A COMBINATION IN SPIRITS.

A combination of the distillers and distributors of spirits and alcohol has been on the tapis for several months, and we have been informed on good authority that it is now practically an accomplished fact. The main features of the plan of consolidation are said to have been agreed upon, and it only remains for the details to be perfected, to launch what is looked upon as the strongest combination that has ever been known in this industry, not even excepting the Trust of comparatively recent memory. There have been associations and agreements, and none of them, not even the Trust, has been successful in accomplishing the objects for which it was organized, owing to the action of some of the parties to the compact in failing to live up to their obligations and to outside competition. It is believed that the latest scheme will prove to be the most successful, by reason of the fact that it is founded, in a measure, on the necessities of many of the parties to it. The fierce competition of the past three years has caused the distillers to make heavy losses, and they are now in a more pliable frame of mind than they used to be. Those back of the scheme are understood to be heavily interested in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, and the prime mover, according to the source of our information, is none other than the former head of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. He returned to this city on Saturday of last week, from a Western trip, and is understood to have brought with him options on all of the plants outside of the Spirits Company. The plan is said to be to organize a company which will absorb all of the plants on which options are held, to be capitalized at $24,000,000, of which $16,000,000 will be common stock and $8,000,000 preferred. This company will, it is said, include the American Distributing Company, which is also a distiller, and have such a working arrangement with the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which controls the Spirits Distributing Company, as to insure the success of the scheme.

Negotiations have been conducted for the past six months, and the matter would doubtless have been brought to a head ere this, had not the war intervened, with its deterrent effect on all business enterprises. The exact date for launching the project has not been fixed, but it will probably be announced shortly. The season is so late that there is no real hurry for it, as the cattle are about to be turned out to grass, which will necessitate the closing of most of the distilleries. Past experience will be heavily drawn upon in shaping the policy of the new concern. It is believed that the price of alcohol will be so fixed as to net the distiller a profit of two cents per wine gallon, and the distributor four cents. This will not be large enough to tempt any outside capital to go into the business.

The natural effect of such a combination as we have outlined above, will be to bring order out of chaos in the spirit business. In the early years of the industry comparatively little attention was paid to the spirit market for the reason that the distillers were primarily feeders of cattle. With cattle profitable, it made little difference whether the spirit capacity of the country was in excess of the demand or not. But cattle have been unprofitable for several years, hence distillers have been compelled to look to the spirit and alcohol end of the business for a portion of their income. Keen competition has been the rule, by reason of the fact that there has always been an overproduction and distillers rather lost money than made it. To-day the distilling capacity of the country is about 128,000 bushels of corn, while the demand is equivalent to the product of about 30,000 bushels. But with all distillers from grain under one management, the various plants having been taken in at a sufficiently low valuation, there is no reason why the business should not be made a profitable one without inviting competition. It is believed that an effort will be made to re-establish the rebate system, but the figure spoken of is three cents per proof gallon, instead of seven cents as formerly. Most jobbers would doubtless welcome a return to that system, but the rank and file would oppose it as vigorously as they did when it was in existence before.

WHY COUNTERFEITING PATENT MEDICINES SUCCEEDS.

The columns of the Reporter have, during the past twelve months, disclosed numerous instances of the counterfeiting of well-established proprietary articles, and of the successful sale of these bogus preparations to and through the drug trade. The suits which have been instituted by aggrieved proprietors, in several States, although their successful prosecution has not been possible in some instances by reason of the failure of the State laws to recognize the criminality of this class of imitation, have all afforded verification of the proverb "the receiver is as bad as the thief." It is an absurd assumption that a dealer to whom established and readily salable preparations are offered either through unusual channels or at any considerable concession in price, should not promptly suspect either the genuineness of the goods or the legitimacy of the means by which they came into the possession of the seller. This we have maintained with respect to the stolen goods which have, at one time and another, found their way into regular channels, and it is equally the case with the counterfeit preparations. It is, therefore, surprising that wholesale or retail merchants, of any repute, should be found willing to traffic in merchandise, the illicit character of which is made apparent by the very means which induce them to buy it. But they are; and they are also found among those whose standing in trade has been of a good order. This has especially been the case in some of the Southern States, where the buyers of these goods have, apparently, appeased any qualms of conscience which they may have felt, by reflecting upon the fact that the crime in which they participated was not recognized by the statutes of their States. And yet, without their co-operation these crimes could not succeed, and the moral offense is so obvious that no self-respecting person could, it seems to us, fail to shrink from it with the same sense of repugnance that he would feel toward a proposition which involved any crime that happened to be recognized as such by the code. As an illustration of how the moral sense may be blunted by immunity from criminal prosecution, we print the following copy of a letter from a jobbing house to the proprietors of Morse's Indian Root pills. The copy before us furnishes the date and signature which, however, we omit through motives of delicacy which it is hardly possible the writers will comprehend. The letter is dated May 21, 1898, and is as follows:

Mr. W. H. Comstock, Morristown, N. Y.

Dear Sir: We feel constrained to write you of some imitations of your goods that are going around.

We think it would be to your interest to advertise in our journal warning our trade not to handle these goods.

We will give you one-quarter page for a year for $75, and will ourselves agree not to handle any imitations. We will put your goods before our trade in proper shape. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Please let us hear from you and oblige.

The words "agree not to handle any imitations" are underlined in the original, thus increasing the suggestiveness of the quoted proverb, "A word to the wise, etc." The pills to which this refers are among the preparations which have lately been pirated extensively. A gang of these counterfeiters was recently run down at Atlanta, and among the bogus stuff seized were 1,000 gross of Tutts' pills, about 300 gross of Carter's, 400 gross of Morse's, 8,000 ozs. Antikamnia, and a large quantity of wrappers for Williams' Pink Pills. Beyond seizing the goods, the only redress for the proprietors whose labels have been counterfeited is in the civil suits against the counterfeiters and their abettors in the United States Courts. The service of an injunction issued by these courts would, however, exercise no effective

restraint upon the counterfeiters, as the business would simply be nominally transferred to some other party and continued until he was, in turn, enjoined.

The violation of an injunction would, of course, permit criminal proceedings, but this is so easily avoided that the law thus far has no apparent terrors for the prime movers in these crimes. With some of their abettors, who have a financial responsibility that may be reached through civil suits for damages, the case is different. That large printing establishments, and makers of bottles or other containers, should accept orders from unknown sources for goods the purpose of which, in many cases, is as obvious as is the character of the goods subsequently offered to the trade, is also a matter of surprise. We have shown, on a previous occasion, how a large manufacturer of bottles employed the private molds of a customer to fill orders from a counterfeiter.

It may be difficult for a maker of tin or wooden boxes to discriminate as to the legitimacy of an order, although many of these containers are the distinctive packages of certain proprietors even before they bear their private brands. And yet all of these goods are obtainable by the crook, and the proprietor who undertakes to stop the absolute counterfeiting of his preparation is met, on one side, by the fact that the very people from whom he buys supplies, aid the criminals, if not knowingly at least without due heed to their obligations to a customer, while on the other hand distributors who have been regarded as reputable are assisting in the sale of these bogus preparations. The moral conditions which these facts disclose are not pleasant to contemplate, and although they do not represent a degeneracy which is common to the trade, they will at least reflect unfavorably upon all of the interests involved, until the action of this minority has been outspokenly and effectively condemned.

THE PETROLEUM FIELDS IN MAY.

The record of development operations in the various petroleum producing fields during the month of May shows marked increase in all departments, although not equally in all the more important sections. The increase may be attributed to the influence of the higher prices being paid for credit balances, which stimulated speculation in pipe line certificates and caused a considerable advance in the latter, which, although only temporary, gave encouragement to the producers to hope for still higher prices for their product. Dollar oil has been freely predicted, and confidence that this tempting figure would be reached has caused many locations to be made which could not be regarded as giving promise of more than average production. The statistical condition of the industry, too, was regarded as favorable to the operators, and while the prospects of finding wells of large production, or a pool, were regarded not so good as formerly they at least felt assured they need not fear overproduction and a consequent collapse of prices. The increase in new work has been more important in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while in Indiana there has been moderate increase.

The total number of wells completed in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana during the month of May was 486, which is an increase of twelve as compared with the number completed in April. The total production of these wells at the close of the month was 12,360 barrels, showing an increase of 3,790 barrels. The average daily production of the May wells was nearly twenty-five and one-half barrels, while that of the April wells was but little more than eighteen and one-quarter barrels. This large increase in the average production of the May wells was due to the smaller number of dry holes, the work being for the most part in defined territory, comparatively few wild cat wells being drilled. The result of the drilling operations, especially during the second half of the month, has been very encouraging to producers and further increase in development work during June may be expected. At the close of the month, 526 wells were drilling, which is an increase of sixty, and there were 346 rigs in course of erection, being an increase of twenty-three, making the total increase of new work under way eighty-three wells. Reports from the more distant sections are not yet to hand, but it is known there has been an increase in the number of wells completed and of production in Texas and California.

THE PIG LEAD MARKET.

The declining tendency of pig lead during the early part of May has, during the past ten days, so completely given place to a rise in values as to excite some curiosity in the trade as to the influences which are at work, and also some doubt as to the stability of the movement. The advance appears to have been domestic in its origin, and while the foreign markets have recovered somewhat from the lowest point reached during May, they have not regained the opening figures. Domestic figures, on the contrary, were higher at the close than at any previous date during the month. Coming as this movement does at a time when the principal consuming industries are dull, and when there is no interruption to production, it is difficult to trace it to any other cause than speculative manipulation. The visit of a prominent Western operator to this market some weeks ago appears to have led to an alliance with an Eastern smelter, and the advance which speedily followed is attributed to this understanding. It is generally believed that the price was worked up on "wash" sales, for the purpose of enabling the smelters to unload some of their product at a better price than the position of the market had enabled them to obtain. The demand for lead in the form of paints is far from active, while the condition of the building trades, in this section at least, indicates that the consumption in the form of pipe and for all plumbing purposes must be extremely light. Very little confidence is, therefore, felt in the stability of the speculative movement, which is regarded by the consumers of lead here as being wholly unwarranted by the actual relations of supply and demand.

LOADED SPONGES ONCE MORE.

The loading of sponges is still practiced, notwithstanding the number of times it has been exposed in the columns of the Reporter. At first sand and lime were used. The sophisticators, when found out, discarded these substances, and later they resorted to glycerine and silicate of soda. In every instance they have been exposed, but they are bound to defraud the public if they can find any way of doing so without being detected. Latterly they have resorted to brine and sand. They dip the sponge in the brine and a large quantity of it is absorbed. Only a small quantity of the sand is used, however. Thus they are enabled to offer Florida sheeps' wool here at less than $2.70 per pound, which is the price bid on the wharf at Key West by the sellers of pure goods. It is a pity that the practice of loading sponges cannot be stopped. There is but one way, so far as we can see, and that is to refuse to patronize any but reputable houses and to pay a fair price for a pure article. Unfortunately, dealers are in a measure responsible for a certain amount of the loading practiced, as they insist on having a cheap sponge, and several of them are now buying sponges which they know to be sanded.

The sponge market is firm by reason of the fact that the operations of the fleet around Key West have produced a feeling of insecurity among the fishermen, hence the amount gathered is small. No Cuban is being marketed and the European buyers in Nassau are paying such high prices as to secure practically everything offered.

Mr. L. R. Donberger of Thurston & Braidich, left on Friday for his territory in the West, he having spent a week here.

TRADE ITEMS.

[For other Trade Items see contents on page 21.]

Mr. Wm. Lesser, Vice-President of the Hudson River Aniline Color Works of Albany, is in town.

Supplies of paints, oils, etc., are required for the Augusta Arsenal. Bids will be opened July 6.

The plant of the Bunell Chemical Co. at Manistique, Mich., is completed. It began operations last month.

The Buffalo Pharmacal Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated. Directors: E. E. Johnson, J. C. Frost and T. J. Wilcox.

The works of the Pioneer Tar Soap Co. at Dayton, O., were damaged by fire May 27, to the amount of $5,000; partially insured.

It is reported that the German Patent Office has expunged the words lanoline and lanolinum from the list of protected trade marks.

Bids to supply paints, oils, glass, brushes, etc., to Fort Monroe Arsenal during the ensuing fiscal year are solicited, to be opened July 1.

The directors of the Fuller's Earth Union recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year ended March 31, leaving £1,606 to be carried forward.

Schedules of the M. S. Zagat Drug Company, at No. 581 Ninth avenue and No. 2611 Eighth avenue, this city, show liabilities, $11,304; nominal assets, $4,541; actual assets, $2,250.

Blue seal white lead, which is unrivaled in whiteness and covering capacity, is manufactured by Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia, who invite correspondence in relation thereto.

Mr. F. B. Perry of Powers & Weightman was in town on the 28th en route from Boston to the West, but left on the following day, and meantime had been visible to but few of his friends down town.

The Pulvola Chemical Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture medicinal preparations. Capital, $30,000. Directors: C. R. Parmele, E. A. Parmele, Paul H. Fairchild and J. P. Millwood.

By a fire which occurred at Dallas, Tex., May 28, Kane, Shields & Co., paints, oils, etc., suffered a loss of $60,000, and one of their salesmen was killed by falling glass while endeavoring to check the conflagration.

Thresher & Co., varnish-makers, Dayton, Ohio, pride themselves on the quality of their varnishes, which are always uniform and invariably give satisfaction. They also make a specialty of genuine kettle-boiled linseed oil.

The Kauri Gum Commission has recommended the imposition of an export duty on the gum, to be graded from £3 to £5 per ton, according to the quality of the article. They also propose to restrict digging for the gum to colonists of five years' standing.

The sheriff has received an attachment against the Lyons Silk Company, a New Jersey corporation, for $1,900, in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on a bill of exchange. It was served on a commission merchant here to attach an account.

Collapsible tubes, colored and printed, are made in variety of styles and sizes by Neidlinger Brothers, this city, who will be pleased to submit samples on application. They also make a tube-closing machine, which is a labor-saver and consequently a money-saver.

A distribution of a final dividend of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. for the year 1897 of 15 per cent., free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on Feb. 15 last, 20 per cent. for the year, being the same dividend as paid last year, is recommended.

Two judgments were obtained in Brooklyn last week by default against the Friedman-Doscher Company, manufacturers of soaps, at Kent and Division avenues, Brooklyn, in favor of Simon Stein for $5,578 and Jacob Stein for $5,114, both claims being for money lent to the company. The company was incorporated in July, 1892, with a capital stock of $50,000, Abraham Friedman being president and treasurer and John H. Doscher secretary. They recently moved into the new factory at the above address and bought the property. In February last the company was reputed to have assets, $100,000; liabilities, $17,500. Mr. Friedman was the principal owner of the concern. The attorneys for the company state that the liabilities are $80,000 and assets $40,000.

A dispatch from Buffalo announces the arrest there on Thursday of a man named Herman Herwitz, alleged to be a New York dealer in drugs, on a charge of smuggling. It is charged that more than $1,000 worth of alleged smuggled drugs were found in his possession. He was held in $1,250 bail.

Mr. H. H. Eliel of the Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, Minneapolis, has just concluded a four months' trip to Japan, and comes back much improved in health and full of information concerning the countries he has visited, but more enthusiastic than ever over the land to which he has returned.

H. J. Baker & Bro. have introduced a number of mechanical improvements into their factory, and they are now enabled to turn out camphor in ounce cakes of a uniform size, of superior quality and appearance, which they pack in boxes of one, two, five and twenty pounds weight and in bulk.

Mr. Geo. E. Fulford of the W. T. Hanson Co., has returned unexpectedly from Europe, and is at present in Canada. His return is understood to have been in consequence of the increased counterfeiting of Williams' Pink Pills, which has lately been unearthed and which he will endeavor to put a stop to.

Thomas Henry Dillon, of No. 1319 Arch street, Philadelphia, against whom Judge Butler, of the United States Court, rendered a decision, has been taken to Moyamensing Prison. He was accused of refilling bottles bearing genuine Apollinaris labels and also of using counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels.

The Mysore Government have put an end to the exclusive privileage of distilling sandalwood oil in that State by rejecting the application of a Coonoor distiller, Mr. H. S. Lee, who applied for the monopoly for a period of ten years. The monopoly granted to Mr. F. P. Hay of Hunsur, some years ago, was canceled in 1896.

Mr. C. E. Pickett, formerly Superintendent of the Alameda Refinery of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, has been transferred to the Bayonne Refinery, which will be in operation in a short time. Mr. Pickett is an Eastern man, he having been born in Lowell, Mass., but he has resided on the Coast for about twenty years.

The following New Zealand customs decisions have lately been gazetted: "Crystallose," as saccharin, 1s. 6d. per lb.; "Kalkamine," as soda crystals, 2s. per cwt.; "Kalamite," as water-hardening chemicals, for brewers' use free; Dr. Redwood's "sarsaparilla," 40 per cent.; "Vibrona," as a proprietary medicine, 40 per cent.

The annual general meetnig of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held in Nottingham, England, on July 13, 14 and 15 next. Mr. George T. Beilby, F. C. S., Slateford, Scotland, has been nominated president, and Prof. F. Clowes, D. Sc., Mr. George E. Davis, Dr. Chas. A. Kohn and Mr. John Heron have been nominated vice-presidents.

There are many capsules on the market, but not all are what they should be. We call attention to Parke, Davis & Co.'s empty gelatine capsules as meeting every requirement. They are pliable, perfectly soluble, caps and bodies fit, are odorless, practically tasteless and do not soften in warm weather. Write to the firm for particulars.

Messrs. Binney & Smith, agents for the Ebony Lamp Black Company's products, have reduced prices on many of the grades of their blacks, both in bulk and packages, as announced in our market report last week. The basis of reduction is 1 cent per pound upon ordinary, and the full list, which has just been issued, will be sent to the trade on application.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange was presented by the Board of Managers at the annual meeting last Tuesday. The report recommended that $30 should be credited to each membership in the Exchange from the earnings of the building and of the Exchange. It was also recommended that the annual dues should be fixed at $50.

James F. McCabe has been appointed receiver for the Holman Liver Pad Company, of 45 William street, this city, by Judge Cohen, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Mary E. Chichester, who obtained a judgment against the company for $851, on which the sheriff sold out the property at the New York office for $75 and at the Brooklyn office for $70. The company was incorporated in April, 1883, with a capital stock of $50,000, and was under the management of Geo. W. Holman.

On another page see the advertisement of the Forest City Linseed Oil Company, Cleveland, O. Their oil is made by the old process and guaranteed not to contain naphtha or gasoline. The proprietors of this company have been in the oil business for a quarter of a century and are influential and respected business men of Cleveland. Our readers requiring linseed oil may save money by writing them for prices and samples.

A bill will be filed in the Massachusetts Legislature January, 1899, to provide for the protection of certain labels, trade marks and stamps. The bill is based on the belief that the owner of a trade mark has a property right in the trade mark after the goods have been sold, and that no one has a right to despoil the commercial value of a name by using it as a leader in advertising if the goods upon which it is used are bought with restrictions.

The will of Herman Kohnstamm, who died at his home in Brooklyn on April 27 last, has been filed for probate. The deceased left $9,000 in real and $100,000 in personal property. Four sons survive him, George K., Edward, Joseph and Arthur. The interest of the deceased in the copartnership of Kohnstamm & Co. was left to Edward, while the residue of the estate was left to the four sons, share and share alike.

His many friends among the buyers of drugs, as well as his old associates among the traveling fraternity, will welcome back to "the road" Mr. A. J. Mansell, who some four years ago was compelled by the condition of his health to practically give up business. Having fully regained his usual robustness, however, he returns to his old profession, and will hereafter aid in that distribution of crude drugs by J. L. Hopkins & Co., to which the earth and the fullness thereof contribute.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Meister, Lucius & Bruning Company was held at Hochst-on-Maine on May 7, Dr. Eugen Lucius in the chair. The report of the directors showed the gross profits for 1897 to be 6,959,602m. and the net 6,140,406m., in each case about three-quarter million marks less than in 1896. The dividend (26 per cent.) is 2 per cent. yess than in 1896. The directors recommended the carrying of 200,000m. to the special reserve fund, which the shareholders agreed to, and they also voted 30,000m. to the workers' benevolent fund, 879,-223m. for directoral management, and 150,000m. for research work.

The Merchants' Association has again secured reduced rates for excursions to this city from the railroads represented in the Trunk Line Association and the Joint Traffic Association, and which control the main lines extending from New York as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, as far south as the Ohio River and Baltimore and Washington, as far east as the border line of the New England States and north into Canada. The privileges of the reduced rates will be extended to members of the Merchants' Association and to the immediate members of their families as well. The rates have been granted for separate series of dates. The earlier set of dates is for the more distant territory. This is bounded on the west by Chicago and St. Louis; on the south by the Ohio River, but taking in that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. On the east, but not including Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.; Bellaire, O.; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington and Gauley Bridge, W. Va. The dates upon which the reduced rates will be in effect in that territory are from August 7 to 10, inclusive, and from August 27 to 31, inclusive. The tickets to be sold between those dates will be good to return for thirty days from the date of sale. The price of each ticket will be at the rate of one fare and one-third for the round trip from the point of departure. The second territory is east of and including the cities named above, running south to Baltimore and Washington, and east to the New England States. The dates upon which the reduced fare will be in effect in this second territory are September 1 to 4, inclusive, and September 10 to 14, inclusive. The rate of fare in this second territory will be the same as for the first named territory; but the period of time within which the tickets will be good to return home will be fifteen days from the date of sale instead of thirty days.

Marseilles soap is one of the things that commercial France is justly proud of, but it is curious to note that 80 per cent. of the soapworkers of the town are Italians. This is on the authority of the president of the Soapmakers' Syndicate, who seems to bring it forward as an argument why they should be refused an augmentation of wages, which they are now asking for.

The Pleukharp Barrel Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has passed into the hands of Philip H. Bruck and George W. Clark as receivers. The appointment was made upon the application of J. T. Sater, a creditor. The reason for the suspension is given as failure to transact much business during the past three years or more. The assets are placed at about $20,000, exclusive of the patents.

News has been received here of the death of Capt. Samuel McCorkle at Richland County, Wis. He was one of the last of the old whaling masters of Sag Harbor, L. I. He was captain of the whalers Concordia and Columbia and continued in the service until 1862, when he married a Miss Rogers of Southampton, L. I., and engaged in the oil refining business in Pennsylvania. He removed to Wisconsin in 1868.

Pure guaiacol free from homologues and other phenol bodies is obtained by the following patent process: O-anisidine is diazotised and the diazoanisol obtained is decomposed by being boiled with sulphuric acid of at least 35 per cent. at temperatures above 135 degrees C. The guaiacol liberated is distilled off immediately after formation by a current of steam passing through the solution. The guaiacol thus obtained is re-distilled at about 200 degrees C., and congeals at once to crystals which melt at 30 degrees C.—Pharm. Centralh.

Mrs. Josephine Mellin Southwick Ayer, who died in Paris on Jan. 3, left $50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, one of the oldest institutions in the country, having been founded in 1750. Her son, Frederick F. Ayer, of this city, now adds $25,000 to this amount, making a fund of $75,000, which is to be used in erecting and maintaining a clinical laboratory for the advancement of medical science, and especially for the study of all forms of germs and germ diseases. The building is to be named the Ayer Clinical Laboratory.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, last week, adjudged Edward H. Loew and others to be unlawfully conducting business of insurance in this State under the title of the People's Fire Lloyds, and to be illegally exercising the privileges of a franchise not granted by the laws of the State. The Justice restrains the defendants from issuing policies until they comply with the requirements. Litigation over these Lloyds franchises has been going on in the courts for the last two years. There are seventeen defendants named in the suits, and about thirty companies are affected.

The Tobias New Roofing Company's factory at East Nineteenth street, this city, old buildings covering almost half a block, was blown up early last Wednesday morning after catching fire and calling out the Fire Department more than twenty times in the last five years. In the explosion ten persons were more or less badly hurt, five of them in the East River Lead Company's works, next door. The smelting room of this concern was knocked to pieces in the crash. The entire plant of the roofing company was wrecked, and the damage will reach a large sum. No one was killed outright, but several of those injured may not recover.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange was held last Tuesday. In his annual address to the members President Frank Brainard pledged the firm and active support of the Exchange to the President and Congress in the conduct of the war, and outlined the financial condition of the Exchange and the operations of its several committees. The larger part of the address was devoted to a discussion of trade conditions and a consideration of the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to inland freight differentials. The cash sales of commodities dealt in on the floor of the Exchange amounted to $421,697,957, against $345,503,593 for the preceding year, an increase of $76,194,364. The treasurer's report shows a net profit for the year of $80,492.57. The gross income from the building for rentals in the last year was $226,962.39, the largest sum ever received in any one year. The trustees of the Gratuity Fund report the amount of the surplus fund as over $750,000.

Garrin is an alkaloid extracted from the bark of Garrya racemosa, a Mexican plant belonging to the family Cornaceae. It is a crystalline, odorless, bitter substance, easily soluble in water and alcohol. It has the properteis of an excellent tonic. Guajaperol is a synonym of piperidine guaiacolate, a crystalline compound of guaiacol, melting at 80 degrees. Largin is a new silver compound with nuclein, and is recommended as a remedy in gonorrhoea.

Dr. W. Busse has described in a German paper a new species of cardamoms which has been cultivated in the Cameroons. It is said to resemble Amomum Danielli, and the pods are large, brownish, and about 4 to 7 cm. long, and almost egg-shape. The seeds are said to be of fair flavor, but are different from Ceylon cardamoms, and more resemble grains of paradise. Dr. Busse only describes the cardamoms from the botanical point of view, but it is obvious that if this variety can be cultivated to advantage in the Cameroons a market will be found for them.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Sophie Fullerton Marfield to Mr. Edward Hite Ferguson which is to be solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Chillicothe, O., on Thursday next. The bride is prominent in the social circles of that city and indeed of the State, while the groom is one of the best known business men of Louisville. His fellow merchants there, as well as his associates in the cottonseed oil industry, with which he has been so successfully identified, will extend their congratulations to Mr. Ferguson, and in these expressions the Reporter most cordially joins.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

P. M. Shannon's No. 19, Economy, which is located 400 feet east of No. 17, will make a 25-barrel settled producer.

On the Economy tract P. M. Shannon's No. 19 has been drilled into the pay and is good for fifty barrels per day, as an initial production.

North of Cornwallis on the Frederick Miller farm, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 4 is good for ten barrels per day from the Big Injun sand.

In Doddridge County the South Penn Oil Company's well on the J. L. Weakley farm has reached the top of the Gordon sand and has a show of oil.

Near Stringtown, Tyler County, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 6, Thompson heirs' farm, has been completed and is good for 30 barrels per day.

Adjoining the Laura Hearne farm on the east, on the Mills tract in Wetzel county, the Philadelphia Company has completed a well that is a small producer.

The South Penn Oil Company's No. 2 M. C. Sweeny, south of Cairo, in Ritchie county, has been completed and is good for ten barrels per day from the gas sand.

The South Penn Oil Company's No. 4 on the Frederick Miller farm, north of Cairo, in Ritchie county, has been completed and is doing 10 barrels per day from the Big Injun sand.

The Hartman Oil Company has completed its No. 2 John Farrell farm, in the Mannington field, and have a producer good for twenty-five barrels per day from the Big Injun sand.

The Batchelors' Oil Company has completed its No. 2 on Bock farm, near Economy, and has a very small producer. The location is 450 feet northeast of the same parties' No. 1 on the Cookson farm.

In the Whisky run pool, in the northern part of Ritchie county, the Mountain State Gas Company's No. 3 on the Daniel Payne farm has been completed and is a small well, not good for more than twenty barrels per day.

The big wells on Whisky Run continue to decline in their output, and are now on the down grade in earnest. The gauges of the eight best wells for the twenty-four hours show a total of 1,609 barrels, a decline in three weeks of nearly 2,000 barrels in the daily production. Barnsdall & Mallory's No. 4 on the Bumgardner has had a shot put in her and will make only a small well. The eight wells doing 100 barrels per day or better are: Gartian & Co. No. 3, Williamson, 144 barrels; No. 4, 144 barrels; No. 5, 288 barrels; Barnsdall & Mallory Bros. No. 2, Bumgardner, 120 barrels; No. 3, 288 barrels; No. 2 Abicht, 240 barrels; Mountain State Gas Company, No. 2, D. Payne, 145 barrels; South Penn Oil Company No. 1, J. J. Mahaney, 240 barrels

Near Murphytown, in the lower end of the Hendershot field, in Wood county, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 4 Susan Grant has reached the pay streak and started at the rate of sixty barrels per day. In the same locality the South Penn Oil Company's No. 2 Farrow had an initial production of twenty-five barrels per day.

The Forest Oil Company got a small gasser at Zellenople in their No. 7 on the Wilson heirs farm. In Clarion county the Wray well, near Crown, came in a duster and has somewhat dampened the ardor of operators there. Clarion county also scored a couple of small producers. Considerable new work has been started in various parts of Clarion county.

The Seneca Oil Company struck a gusher in the Chipmunk pool that has indications of being the largest well ever struck in the Bradford oil field. When the sand was tapped the oil gushed forth and was ignited from the fire at the boiler. The driller and tool dresser narrowly escaped cremation, and in an instant the derrick was in flames. The well steadily spouted oil, and its production was estimated at 150 barrels an hour. The oil burned as fast as it came from the well, and the flaming column presented a magnificent sight as it towered 125 feet above ground.

A report from a Hartford City, Ind., paper, says: "The Supreme Court held in the case of William E. Heal against the Niagara Oil Company that a married woman can lease her land for the purpose of prospecting for oil so as to give the lessee the exclusive right to drill wells for that purpose without her husband's joining in the lease. The court says that a lease of this character, as far as it conveys such a right for a short time, grants only a temporary use of the land; but intimates that the oil company's right to hold the land for the purpose of taking oil out of the wells it might drill would be doubtful."

The British Consul makes a report on the trade of Kiukiang, China, in which he says: "There was a very marked increase in the import of American kerosene oil, the figures being 304,801 gallons, as against 209,786 for 1896. Russian oil has also increased, but not in the same proportion. The figures are 72,642 gallons for 1896 and 89,510 gallons for the year under discussion, representing only 22.6 per cent. of the whole quantity imported, whereas in 1896 it represented 28.5 per cent. Sumatra oil does not yet figure on the import list, but the large demand here for kerosene oil generally has already attracted the attention of those interested in this particular kind, and it is not impossible that before long it will find its way on to our market."

The Gilson-Kolby Oil Company's famous Klondike well on the Miller farm in Ironville, just across the Toledo corporation limits, is still reported to be doing 50 barrels per day. It is over 10 months old, and may be set down as one of the greatest freaks struck in Ohio Trenton rock territory. Before shooting, it was not considered by any one worth the price of the junk connected with it. The shot, however, opened a source of oil supply that is rarely equaled in a region of small wells. The well has probably yielded 30,000 barrels of oil, if not more. While it has been a valuable source of revenue to the owners, it has been the cause of great losses to outsiders. Every attempt made to touch the lead which supplied this well has proved a failure.

English Exports of Alkali and Bleach.

The following returns, which are taken from the official foreign and colonial statistics of the United Kingdom, give the amount and value of alkali and bleaching materials shipped to the under mentioned countries for March, 1898, as compared with March, 1897:

ALKALI.

Port.	1897. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Russia	13,059	10,229
Sweden and Norway	4,405	8,813
Germany	17,092	18,070
Holland	12,451	11,206
France	7,123	4,087
Spain and Canaries	25,967	34,200
Italy	16,837	24,914
United States	253,040	89,149
Australasia	16,755	20,138
British North America	9,076	9,578
Other countries	99,285	114,589
Total	474,790	345,873

BLEACHING POWDER, ETC.

Port.	1897. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
United States	58,758	58,662
Other countries	28,721	31,227
Total	87,479	89,889

MISCELLANEOUS.

What the Daily Papers Know About Cotton Oil.

The wisdom of our esteemed daily commercial contemporaries is displayed in the following items, which we quote as verifying Josh Billings' remark that "it is better to not know so many things than it is to know so many things that are not so."

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company and Arctic Oil Works have just made several shipments of cottonseed oil to London and Marseilles. They note that if the war is of long duration the supply of whalebone will run very short, as our whaling vessels run a great risk of capture.

Cottonseed oil is being exported very largely now to the West Indies and South America, and in smaller quantities to Europe. * * * The cottonseed oil exported from this market is almost wholly made in the South. One of the largest oil mills is in Charlotte, N. C., owned by D. A. Tompkins, a New Yorker, who has made a fortune there by utilizing what the Southerners had been throwing away. The output of this mill is many million barrels per year, a large part of which is exported through firms in this city.

The Convention of Chewing Gum Manufacturers.

The recent convention of the manufacturers of chewing gum had for its purpose the formation of a permanent organization, the desirability of which was demonstrated at the meeting held in Washington some time ago, when a temporary organization was effected. This association included over fifty manufacturers. Among those in attendance at Buffalo were:

Thomas Adams, Jr., of Brooklyn; Frank J. Banta of Lima, Ohio; W. H. Pritchard of Lisbon, Ohio; A. G. Cox of Chicago; Mayer M. Swaab of Philadelphia; H. C. Howe of Philadelphia; I. Borg of Chicago; F. C. Ewde of Cleveland; John Porter of Meadville, Pa.; W. H. Reed of Lisbon, Ohio; W. B. Field of New York; E. T. Cummins of Springfield, Ohio; Chester R. Hoag of Newark, N. J.; Dr. E. E. Beeman of Cleveland; George H. Worthington of Cleveland; S. Grove, Jr., of Salem, Ohio; Fred Smith of Cincinnati; George M. Marsh and Noah Dillenburg of Baltimore.

A constitution was adopted, one of the most significant provisions of which was the clause which declares that the organization shall not take any action on prices. This disposes of any idea that a Chewing Gum Trust was or is contemplated.

The convention adopted "suggestions" to the Internal Revenue Commissioner regarding the stamp itself which is to be placed on chewing gum boxes. Among other things the manufacturers asked that it be not more than three inches long nor more than one inch wide. No protest was made against the internal revenue tax on chewing gum.

Thomas Adam, Jr., was elected president and Mayer M. Swaab, Jr., secretary, Dr. E. E. Beeman, chairman of the committee on entertainments and constitution, and A. G. Cox chairman of the executive committee.

The Association will meet in New York next year, the exact date not being fixed.

Price Changes Resulting from the Stamp Tax.

Mr. Frank A. Faxon, as chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has issued the following circular to proprietors, under date of May 26:

To All Proprietors:

I beg leave to suggest to those proprietors who intend to increase the cost of their goods to the trade when the proposed stamp tax becomes effective, that it is very essential to the convenience of dealers that the method adopted by such proprietors to meet the changed conditions should be, as far as practicable, uniform.

A large number of proprietors have already announced their intention to advance their list prices, which would, of course, be the most convenient method to the trade. Some others, however, propose to allow their list prices to remain the same as at present, and to add the cost of the stamps to their invoices as a net charge. This latter method would cause considerable confusion to the jobbers in the matter of pricing, and there would be a liability on their part to inadvertently omit the charge for stamps in some cases, which would naturally result in much trouble and annoyance to both themselves and their customers.

It would be a great accommodation to the entire drug trade if all proprietors, no matter whether their goods are sold on the rebate plan or not, would adopt the uniform method of advancing their prices—that is, of course, if they propose to make any change in their terms on account of the stamp tax.

I would also respectfully submit to those proprietors who contemplate changing their terms that it would greatly facilitate matters if they would definitely inform the trade, as far in advance as practicable, what their new schedules will be, in order that all dealers may have ample opportunity to make the necessary preparations therefor.

Trusting that this matter will receive the careful and favorable consideration which it deserves at the hands of all proprietors interested, I am,

Yours very truly,
Frank A. Faxon, Chairman.

Blacks for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Bids for furnishing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with best bank note hard black and soft black were received by the director of the bureau on May 27 as follows:

Bidder 1. Adler Color and Chemical Works.
2. The Alpha Paint and Mineral Co.
3. Caton Manufacturing Co.
4. Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd.
5. Berger & Wirth.
6. Binney & Smith.
7. Victor G. Bloede Co.
8. The Eagle Printing Ink Co.
9. Titus, Eddy & Son.
10. Harrison Bros. & Co.
11. Ph. H. Karcher Co.
12. H. Kohnstamm & Co.
13. John Lucas & Co.
14. Rinald Bros.
15. A. Sander.
16. Toch Bros.
17. Weil Paint and Color Works.
18. Charles Wix & Co.

Item 1. 80,000 lbs. bank note best hard black—Bidder 1, 19c. and 11c.; 2, 3c., 4c., 4½c., 3c., 6c., and 9c.; 3, 25c. and 20c.; 4, 15c.; 5, 20c. and 16c.; 6, 30c. and 27½c; 7, 28c. and 30c.; 8, 44c., 37c. and 28½c.; 9, 55c.; 10, 17c. and 19c.; 11, 35c. and 30c.; 12, 19c. and 18c.; 13, 24c.; 14, 29½c. and 35c.; 15, 29c. and 25c.; 16, 19c. and 10c.; 17, 17c.; 18, 37½c.

2. 28,000 lbs. bank note best soft black—Bidder 1, 10c. and 8c.; 2, 3c., 4c., 4½c., 3c., 6c. and 9c.; 3, 16c. and 13c.; 4, 15c.; 5, 29c. and 22c.; 6, 35c. and 25c.; 7, 18c. and 20c.; 8, 25⅞c.; 10, 19c. and 9c.; 11, 50c. and 35c.; 12, 20c. and 20c.; 13, 20c.; 14, 17c. and 38½c.; 15, 29c. and 25c.; 16, 18c. and 10c.; 17, 9c.; 18, 54½c. and 32¾c.

Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which was formed at Nashville, will hold its second meeting on July 21, at Atlanta, and, in anticipation of the event, the following circular letter has been issued, the effect of which should be to increase interest in the organization among those crushers who have not yet entered its ranks:

Dallas, Tex., May 25, 1898.

Gentlemen: In July of last year a notice was sent to the various cotton oil mills and others interested in the industry to meet at Nashville, with the idea of forming an association for mutual benefit and to have removed and prevent further adverse and unjust laws, which manufacturers of other products, frightened at the growing popularity of this cheap and healthful article had caused to be enacted, and to remedy other abuses and difficulties under which cotton oil labored.

The meeting was quite well attended, but doubtless the majority came with the idea that, outside of a good time and the possibility of a better acquaintance one with the other, nothing would come of it. Had nothing else but good fellowship been the result, much would have been gained, and we should have gone home with the feeling that our neighbor and competitor was not such a bad fellow after all, but even greater and decidedly more practical results have ensued. Hardly had the members of the newly fledged association reached home, when our markets were agitated and depressed by the declared intention of France to pass a prohibitive duty against the import of our oil.

The officers of the association promptly took the matter in hand, a committee was sent to Washington, facts were tabulated ,and statistics proving the great extent and value of this article were placed before our State Department, and the Commissioner of Reciprocity, Hon. John B. Kasson, with the result that this gentleman immediately took the matter in hand and made such a vigorous protest to the French Government that the bill failed to pass.

Some two months since the French oil crushers again tried to rush this bill through, but on this fact being promptly cabled by the association's correspondent in France, the committee again brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Kasson and his cable protest to our Ambassador in France again killed the measure, and, as this market has taken since September an average of fully 20,000 barrels a month, some idea may be gained of the great value the association's effort in this direction has been to the cotton oil trade, and there is absolutely no doubt but that any individual effort in this direction must have entirely failed of success.

There is also no doubt but that had this important market been closed this season, with the small home demand, caused by the low price of pure lard, it would have resulted in a decline of at least $1 per barrel, and a loss to the oil mills of at least $200,000 to $300,000, so that if the association had been of no other benefit, this one item alone justified its being, but much yet remains to be done, and other decided benefits would quickly be experienced if a larger number of mills would become members. For instance, one difficulty under which the trade labors is the utter lack of reliable data and statistics as to the stocks on hand, and those carried over from one season to another, a difficulty which no other staple experiences, and one which costs our mills thousands of dollars annually. By co-operation, adverse laws now on our statute books could be repealed, uniform rules governing trade transactions adopted, lower freights secured to the seaboard, new uses for oil created, and, in fact, many other benefits possible by co-operation, but utterly impossible by individual effort.

As you are already a member, we would appreciate an effort on your part to induce your neighbors to unite with us, and thereby increase our membership. A notice of time and place for annual meeting will be sent you later. Very truly yours, Robert Gibson,
Secretary and Treasurer.
E. M. Durham, President.

Patent Medicine Trade Mark Suit.

Suit has been instituted at Buffalo by Willis A. Hutton against Daniel E. Stentz and James M. Johnson, to recover $5,000 damages, and also to restrain defendants perpetually from using the word "Veg-e-tone," or any imitation thereof.

The complaint sets forth that the defendants are co-partners and are engaged in business under the name and style of "The Veg-e-tone Company." It is alleged that the plaintiff, since January 15, 1895, has been engaged in the preparation and sale of a compound called "Veg-e-tone," which name originated with him and which was first applied to a medicine by him.

The complaint also sets forth that in January, 1895, Stentz was employed by Hutton and continued in his employ until January 25, 1895, when he was discharged for causes which are detailed also in the complaint. Hutton alleges that Stentz was not familiar with the compounding of the medicine and that it was secretly compounded by himself. It is also alleged that thereafter Stentz placed on the market a spurious compound which he designated as "Veg-e-tone" and that he stole and copied the plaintiff's circulars, advertisements, wrappers, etc., and has used them to the great detriment of the plaintiff's business.

A peculiar phase of the case is that on April 11, 1896, as stated in Hutton's complaint, Stentz filed with the United States Commissioner of Patents his application for the registering of his alleged "Veg-e-tone" trademark. On the 20th of the same month application for registration of the trademark was made by Hutton. The application of Stentz was granted because of its priority.

New Jersey Retailers and the Stamp Tax.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Pharmacuntical Association at Summit, on May 18 and 19, consideration of the proposed stamp tax was referred to a committee consisting of Donald H. Cameron, George H. White and Charles Holzhauer, to which was intrusted to bring to the attention of members of Congress the following resolution adopted by the organization:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the proposed stamp tax for the raising of revenue for the expense of carrying on the war should not be applied to proprietary medicines only, but to all goods of a proprietary nature of whatever kind or description, thus producing an amount so much greater that the percentage might be made smaller by its wide distribution and not be felt by any class in particular. We also feel that owing to the doubtful value of many of the articles in stock, the stamping should only be done when actual sales are made.

The committee was also instructed to forward to the proper officers in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association, the following preamble and resolution, with the request that the same be brought to the attention of the members of those organizations:

Whereas, Our country being engaged in a war that will probably require large sums of money, and that when the stamp tax as the result of the War of the Rebelion was removed, the retailers of the country gave valuable assistance in having it removed, but the proprietors retained the total amount, in addition to the fact that at that time the prices of their materials were on a war basis, and having since been materially reduced they should now bear their proper proportion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are willing and ready to bear our just proportion of the proposed stamp tax, but we emphatically protest against the proposition of the manufacturers and proprietors to saddle their proportion upon the retailers, who in the present condition of trade are much less able to bear it.

A Big Bonus for Chemists.

The North of Scotland Malt Distillers' Association offers a premium of two thousand pounds sterling to any one devising and handing over to them for their sole use and behalf, such a scheme for treating the bye products of distilleries as will effectually purify them and be adopted by the association. Samples of the bye products will be furnished. The bye products consist of the spent wash or "burnt ale" after distillation of the spirits—it usually has a specific gravity of about 1004—it contains a sediment of exhausted yeast, fine particles of malt dust, also mineral salts, acids, etc. The spent lees from spirits stills contain fusel oil, etc., and the washings of fermenting vats—washings of casks from the cooperage.

Java's Quinine Arrangement.

We referred a fortnight since to the arrangements made by the cinchona planters of Java with the Bandoeng Quinine Works for the production of quinine from bark, and we are now enabled to add special information in respect to the agreement between the works and the planters. This agreement is made for periods of twelve months, terminable each year on or before Sept. 30. The quantities of bark agreed upon are delivered in monthly instalments of one-twelfth of the total quantity, but the works have the option to refuse further deliveries if the stock exceeds one-fourth of the annual quantity, or a three months' supply. The planters undertake not to offer bark to any other works without the express sanction of the Bandoeng Works, but the latter agree to accept larger quantities than contracted for if the output of the works permits it. The terms are uniform for all private planters, but the works have a free hand in making contracts with the Netherlands Indian Government, and undertake to deliver for sale three months after receipt of the bark a quantity of not less than 80 per cent. of the sulphate of quinine in the bark, but they need not produce and deliver more than monthly instalments equal to one-twelfth of the total annual quantity.

The bark supplied by the planters must be well dried and crushed, and packed in bales of from 132 lbs. to 154 lbs. If the bark is not properly dried or packed the works can either refuse to accept it or have it packed and dried at the expense of the planter. Any bark containing less than 3 per cent. may be refused by the works. Within eight days from receipt of the bark samples from each bag are taken by the works in the presence of the planter or his representative. These samples are mixed and powdered and divided into three parts, one of which is handed to the planter, one sealed up for future reference, and the third analyzed by the works within four weeks and the results communicated to the planter. If the planter has his sample also analyzed, he is bound to let the works know the result, and if the difference should be greater than 3-10 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, the third sample may be submitted to an arbitrator for final analysis and decision, but the works' analysis is to be final if the planter does not object within thirty days. The works are responsible for the bark immediately after delivery; they agree to cover the fire insurance at their expense, and undertake to use the bark only for their own manufacture. The sulphate of quinine produced by the works must be of the quality prescribed by the Pharmacopaea Neerlandica (third edition), or of that required for good quinine in the country to which it is exported.

The manufactured product is sold either by the works or through Messrs. McNeill & Co., of Samarang, or other firm mutually agreed upon. The commission for the sale is 2½ per cent. of the proceeds, and all expenses of shipping, insurance, etc., from the moment the product is shipped from the works are also charged. The cost of packing

the quinine in tins of 1 kilo. (2.2 lbs.) or larger is for the works' account, but extra expenses for smaller packages or for making up the quinine into pills or for the manufacture of muriate of quinine, etc., are to be paid by the planters. The works' manufacturing charges are 7fl. per kilo. of sulphate of quinine when 95 per cent. of the quantity shown by the analysis is produced; if only 80 per cent. is produced, the charge is 5fl. per kilo.

The works undertake to deliver within three to four months from receipt of the bark 80 per cent. of the quantity contained according to the analysis, and to charge a preliminary cost of manufacture at the rate of 5fl. per kilo. They then pay to the planter an advance equal to 8fl. per kilo. of quinine, so long as they (the works) receive from McNeill & Co. 13fl. per kilo. as advance, and these rates are increased or reduced in the same ratio. As soon as McNeill & Co. settle the balance of the sales account the planters are paid the approximate average price of quinine, less any advances already received.

When, at the final settlement on Dec. 31, any unmanufactured bark remains in stock at the works, this, as well as the bark already manufactured and the quinine in process of manufacture, are reduced to "bark units" for the purpose of settlement. The quantity of quinine delivered, or ready for delivery, is then ascertained, and, if less than 95 per cent., the works are paid a manufacturing charge at the rate of 5fl. per kilo of quinine. It is then calculated how much the planters would have received if the complete 95 per cent. had been delivered at the average price, and 7fl. per kilo manufacturing expenses had been charged. The difference between 5fl. and 7fl. goes in the first place to the planters to make good any loss for the smaller quantity produced, and the balance, if any, is credited to the works. The settlement with the planters is made in such a manner that the bark supplied first ranks first for payment or is considered to have been manufactured first. The proceeds of all the quinine sold during the year, less expense after shipment from the works, are added up and divided by the number of kilos sold, and this serves as a basis for the "average price" payable to the planters. Interest on current account is charged at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, but is reduced to 6 per cent. per annum when the balance is in favor of the planter.

EXAMPLE OF SETTLEMENT.

Supposing the quantity of bark manufactured = 300,000 units, expected to produce
At 95 per cent.....23,750 kilos. quinine
Actual production
Found to be .....22,000 kilos. quinine

Or .... 1,750 kilos less

Average price, say 25fl. per kilo., inclusive of manufacturing charges at 7fl., and commission at 2fl., leaves 16fl. for the planters.

Nominal production—
23,750 kilos. at 16fl. = ...380,000fl.
Actual production—
22,000 kilos. at 16fl. = ...352,000fl.

Loss to planters ..... 28,000fl.
The manufacturing charge of—
22,000 kilos. at 7fl. = ...154,000fl.
Paid 5fl. = ...110,000fl.

Leaving a reserve of..... 44,000fl.
Less loss, as above..... 28,000fl.

Rest, for works..... 16,000fl.

The planters thus receive their full 95 per cent.; the works 110,000fl. + 16,000fl. = 126,000fl. for manufacturing charges, equal to 5.725fl. per kilo. But if 23,000 kilos had been delivered the works would receive 34,000fl. (23,000 kilos at 2fl.—less 750 kilos at 16fl.), and their total receipts for the manufacture would be 115,000fl. (23,000 kilos at 5fl.) + 34,000fl. = 149,000fl., or at the rate of 6.475fl. per kilo.

Still another scheme is proposed for the betterment of the condition of the Java cinchona planter. As already indicated, the promoters of the Bandoeng quinine works have not come to an understanding with European quinine manufacturers, although we have reason to believe they are not averse to an arrangement if their own interests are conserved. The new proposal suggests the establishment of another quinine factory in Java, and an understanding with European manufacturers is an integral part of the scheme, the terms of which are set forth in a letter, from which the following is an abstract:

Mr. Van Prehn will prepare a draft which will be the basis for an agreement between the European quinine works and the Java cinchona planters, on the following lines: Three-fourths of the total production of Java bark to be shipped in the usual manner to Europe, and to be manufactured there for the consumption in Europe, America and Africa; the remaining fourth to be manufactured by the Java works for the Asian and Australasian consumption. The European manufacturers to assist in the improvement of existing, or establishment of new, works in Java in the most approved manner and a competent staff to be provided. Competition in the respective spheres for the sale of quinine not to be allowed. The works to guarantee a unit price equal to 1-300 of the market price of sulphate of quinine, with a minimum of 7c.; thus, if the market price of sulphate of quinine is 21fl., the planter receives 7c. per unit, which is raised to 8c. if the market quotation increases to 24fl., and to 10c. with a market price of 30fl., etc. The Java works to pay 1c. less per unit than the European works. The duration of the contract to be agreed upon mutually.

The principal interest of this proposal lies in the fact that the Java planters, or a section of them, are now solicitous of the good will of their customers in Europe; but why they should think it necessary to propose to them the establishment of another competing factory is somewhat difficult to understand.—Chemist and Druggist.

Annual Meeting of Borax Company, Limited.

The ordinary general meeting of the Borax Company, Limited, was held recently in London. The company owns deposits of borate of lime in Asia Minor. The Hon. H. A. Lawrence, who presided, said that on the termination of their contracts during the past year they were confronted with the dangers of serious competition from South American borate of lime. In addition, the duties which were fixed under the McKinley tariff on the importation of borate of lime into the United States had placed them in a very unfortunate position so far as that great outlet for their raw material was concerned. The past year had been, in fact, the most unsatisfactory twelve months in the history of the company, and they found themselves on that occasion without sufficient profits to pay even the interest and premium on their debentures, not to mention the £4,000 necessary for the redemption of the bonds drawn this year. The profits for the period under review amounted to £17,397, whereas to meet their fixed charges they required £22,750. They had, therefore, a deficiency of £5,352, but they were able to meet this by writing the capital amount of the redeemed debentures off the debenture capital account, and by providing the balance out of the sum brought forward from last year. He regretted to say that, since the beginning of the year, prices of both raw material and manufactured products had fallen considerably, so that their prospects for the current year were far from reassuring. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Sir W. Guyer Hunter seconded the motion, which was carried. The chairman then moved that the proposed scheme of arrangement, submitted to the meeting, between the company and the holders of the £295,200 6 per cent. debenture bonds should, if possible, be carried into effect, and that all necessary steps should be taken with that object. It must, he said, be evident to them all that they could not, in the present condition of the trade, continue as they were now going on, and he thought that the scheme, which had been prepared after careful consideration by a committee of debenture holders, was one that the shareholders should accept. The effect was practically this—that every holder of £100 6 per cent. mortgage debenture bonds would get in exchange therefore £50 in 4 per cent. A debenture bond and £50 in a 6 per cent. B debenture bond would be a cumulative mortgage bond, having a sum of £8,856 assigned to it for interest and sinking fund, which would be a first charge on the company's property, and would be sufficient to pay off capital and interest in twenty-eight and a half years. The B debenture bond would be noncumulative, and form a second charge on the net earnings of the year, after providing for the service of the A debenture bonds. The holders of the present 6 per cent. bonds were giving up their premiums of 20 per cent., and the company were to have the right of paying them off by drawings at par, or of purchasing them in the market when below par, but for that concession the shareholders had to give up one-third of any profits in excess of £22,750 per annum. One condition of the bondholders agreeing to the scheme was that the share capital should be reduced from £1,000,000 to £250,000, but, as they were aware, that reduction of capital had already been agreed to by the shareholders and sanctioned by the court, so that it was now un fait accompli. He believed that if the scheme were carried into effect the company would be placed in a very much better position. Mr. O. C. Waterfield seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. A formal resolution was afterward agreed to winding up the company voluntarily with a view to its reconstruction on the basis of the scheme of arrangement.—British and Colonial Druggist.

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The English Saccharin Patent.

In the Court of Appeals on May 18, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Rigby and Collins, the case of the Saccharin Corporation, (Limited) v. Hawes, Ward & Co., was heard on appeal by the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice North requiring them to make a further and better answer to interrogatories administered to them by the plaintiffs. The action was brought in respect of the alleged infringement of certain letters patent for the manufacture of saccharin, and in the course of the proceedings interrogatories had been administered. Mr. Dodd, who appeared in support of the appeal, said the interrogatory which the defendant declined to answer was one requiring him to say from whom they bought the saccharin said to be sold in infringement of the patents. He submitted that the defendants were not bound to assist the plaintiffs in making a case by the disclosure which was asked. The interrogatory was too wide, and ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Moulton, Q. C., who appeared on the other side, said this case was an example of the way in which people were trying to defeat the admitted rights attaching to the patents. Saccharin, as a scientific thing, was known many years ago, but it was supposed to be a perfectly useless product, until a foreigner named Fahlberg invented a commercial method of manufacture, the resut being that saccharin became an article of large consumption. Other patents for different processes of manufacture were subsequently taken out, and the English patents for the whole of the processes by which it was believed saccharin could be made were now held by the plaintiffs. In this case the defendants were importing into this country and selling saccharin which the plaintiffs believed was made in infringement of those patents. The compound was sold in tins which did not bear any names or marks of origin, and the defendants had refused to disclose the name of the manufacturer. They sheltered themselves by challenging the plaintiffs to prove by which of the processes the saccharin in question was manufactured, and what the plaintiffs wanted was to ascertain the origin of the saccharin, so as to identify the process. That, he submitted, they were entitled to do.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said he did not think there was reason for disturbing the order which had been made, and the appeal would be dismissed with costs.—Chemist and Druggist.

American Petroleum in Denmark.

Vice and Deputy Consul Blom writes to the State Department from Copenhagen, April 28, 1898, as follows:

The consumption of American petroleum in Denmark is steadily increasing, and that of Russian petroleum steadily decreasing. The consumption in the Kingdom in 1896 and 1897 was:

	American.		Russian.
	Water white.	Standard white.	
Year.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1896	2,853,959	12,398,277	1,106,606
1897	3,525,619	12,758,442	911,958

Prices declined steadily from January to July, 1897, and remained stationary during the balance of the year.

The Danish petroleum business is controlled by the Danish Petroleum Company, Limited, Copenhagen, which has a capital of $536,000. The company has seven tanks in Copenhagen; two in Aarhus, Jutland; one in Korsoer, Seeland, with a capacity altogether of 114,000 barrels. The company has also one tank steamer, Christine, of 17,000 barrels capacity, which plies regularly between the United States and Denmark, and British tank steamers are chartered. The steamers Duffield, Lumen, Beacon Light, and Phosphor appear to be in regular trade from the United States to Denmark. The consumption of water white is steadily increasing, and almost every household prefers it to any other. Russian petroleum, the quality of which comes nearest to the American standard white, is about 10 per cent. cheaper than the latter; but the Danish public prefers American petroleum, although at a higher price.

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PAINT MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

complete prices current will be found on page 35

Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

The seasonable weather of the past few days, the first we have had for two months, has stimulated the demand for paints and colors for outside work contracts that had been held in abeyance during the time when Jupiter Pluvius held sway for nearly eight weeks, are now being rushed to completion, and both manufacturers and grinders have had a fairly busy week of it. As most of the goods going out are deliveries on contract the market is not appreciably affected, but a stronger feeling is noted all along the line. No special changes in the prices of leads or of dry colors were noted. The fact that no further importations of quicksilver may be expected from Spain until the war is ended has caused a very strong feeling in the market for vermilion, but has not as yet resulted in higher prices. The increasing demands of consumption are strongly felt in the white lead trade, especially in the dry product, the demand for which is reported to have shown a large increase during the past few days.

White Leads, Zincs, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—With the return of warm and pleasant weather trade in the lead products has improved very much over previous weeks. The bulk of the business at the moment is in held back contract deliveries of lead in oil, which are now being taken up for consumption, and the probabilities are that June will be the banner month in the paint trade. Dry lead is also feeling the effects of the general improvement in trade, and is being taken over by grinders both here and in the West more freely than has been the case for several months past. For the present the price remains steady at 4½c. for car lots, less the usual discount terms. The foreign markets are cabled firmer, with prices for some of the leading makes already marked up several points. As yet, however, agents for the leading makes have made no change in their quotations of 8¼@8½c. for the old established brands and for those not so well known, 7¼@7¾c., as to make and size of the order. While pig lead has been on the upward track all the week, corroders so far have made no change in their quotations, though there are many dealers, however, who would be well pleased if they did raise prices and thus help them, as the retail trade has been unusually poor this spring. The domestic corroders quote the various brands of lead as follows: "In lots of less than 500 lbs., 6c. net; in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 5½c.; dry white lead in bbls., ½c. per lb. less than price in kegs; white lead, assorted, 1-lb., 2-lb. and 5-lb. cans (packed in 11-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs; red lead and litharge in bbls. and half bbls., ¼c. per lb. less than prices in kegs; white lead in 12½-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-lb. tin pails (packed in 100 and 200-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over prices in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 lbs. and over, 60 days, or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in fifteen days from date of invoice f. o. b. at New York. To make either of above quantities any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms named."

RED LEAD.—Rather more business both for prompt and forward delivery since the month opened. Domestic is moving fairly well in contract deliveries with the consuming trade. Beyond this trade is slow. Prices for the present remain as previously announced by the corroders. German is firmer in all positions, with agents offering only in a limited way either for prompt or forward delivery. For the present they are quoting 6½@7c. as to quantity and brand for ordinary, and at 7½@8c. for extra grades of glassmakers, according to brand and quantity.

LITHARGE.—The deliveries with the rubber-makers have been largely on the increase the past week as compared with previous weeks. The glass trade also is taking up their contract deliveries better than they have any time during the present fire. Prices remain unchanged for domestic in car lots at 4¾c. less the usual discount terms.

ORANGE MINERAL.—As yet no advance is reported in French, though the agents are offering only in a very limited way to their regular trade at 10¾@10½c., as to the size of the order. German is higher abroad, but as yet agents have made no change in their quotations, but are offering only in a limited way at 8¼@8½c. for No. 1 and 7½@7¾c. for No. 2, as to brand and quantity. English is meeting with the usual jobbing demand at 7½@8¾c., as to brand, seller and size of the order. Domestic is in request, but corroders are not selling except in a limited way at 6¾c. less the usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—The week opened at 3.80 @3.85c. under active speculative buying in the West. Later, however, prices eased off and some small sales were made at 3.77½@3.82½c., according to quality and date of delivery. We discuss the situation editorially in this issue.

ZINCS.—Trade has been better the past few days both for prompt and forward delivery for home consumption. The export demand is also better since ocean freights have eased off, thus enabling makers to clear up any surplus stocks they may have on hand. No changes in prices have been made for domestic, which ranges as named by the New Jersey Zinc Company from 4@4½c., as to quality and quantity, less usual discount terms. Florence is meeting with the usual demand at 5½ @6c. for green and 5@5½c. for red seal, as to quantity. German is quiet at 6¼c. for green and 5¾c. for red seal with intimation that prices may be advanced. French is in fair request at prices as named by the agents.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

CARMINE.—The market is quiet but steady. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth and paying full previous prices, which are $2.50@2.60 for bulk, according to seller and quantity, and $2.60@2.70 for smaller lots, as to size of the order.

VERMILION.—The combination price on American quicksilver is maintained although the demand is small at present. We continue to quote 65c. per lb. in kegs or barrels, and 66c. in 30 or 50-lb. bags, 30 days, less 1 per cent. for cash in 10 days. In English vermilion little business is reported and prices are nominal at the range of 70@90c., as to holder and quantity. For Chinese there is little demand and prices are nominal at 80@90c., as to seller and size of the order.

VENETIAN RED.—There is little or no demand for forward delivery and

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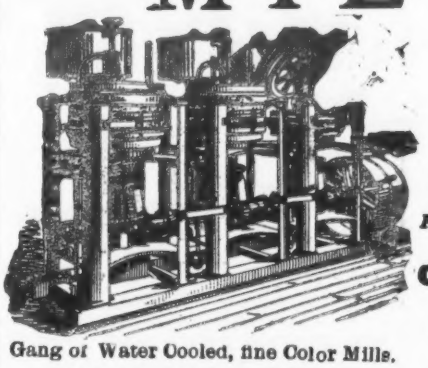

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TRADE-MARK.

spot stocks are moving out slowly in accordance with the present light requirements of consumption. A steady feeling obtains and no pressure to sell is noted on the part of importers or the handlers of domestic stock. In the absence of important demand, however, prices are somewhat nominal at $1.50@1.70 for the finer kinds of English, $1.25@1.35 for medium grades, and $1@1.25 for the poorer qualities. Domestic is held at $1@1.25 for the better and 75@90c. for the lower grades, according to quality and quantity.

BLACKS.

LAMPBLACK.—The market is still unsettled, as a result of competition and the rather limited demand from consumers. No further quotable changes in prices have been reported since our last. At the close the nominal quotations were: 3@6c. for the low grades, 8@12c. for medium, and 15@30c. and upward for the finer kinds. On large orders it is probable that the inside figures would be shaded.

CARBON.—The market remains quiet and prices are unsettled, owing to competition, but there has been no quotable change since our last. The nominal quotations at the close were: 6@9c. for the lower grades, 10@15c. for medium qualities, and 15@35c. and higher for the finer kinds, according to seller, quality and quantity.

BLUES.

PRUSSIAN.—The market has remained steady, but little business has been done. No large buyers appear and consumers take only what is needed to cover immediate wants. A steady feeling prevails, and while prices show a wide variation as to the quality and brand, no actual change in prices is to be noted. The nominal quotations at the close were 26@30c. for domestic chemically pure, and 22@24c. for off qualities, while imported was held at 28@30c. for the finer kinds and 23@26c. for the lower grades, as to quality and quantity.

CHINESE.—There is not much demand, but holders adhere to their prices and are not disposed to make concessions even on large lots. Prices are unchanged at 30@35c. for the finer while the lower grades of the former are quotable at 25@26c., and of the latter at 26@27c., according to quality and quantity.

BROWNS.

Little interest is shown in umbers or siennas either on the spot or to arrive, but prices on both imported and domestic goods remain steady and unchanged.

GREENS.

Trade in Paris green has been rather slow the past week as far as new business is concerned. Contract deliveries are still going forward and until these are well distributed through consuming channels throughout the country no important changes may be expected either in prices or in a further increase in stocks in makers' hands. For the present the "combine" quote 17½@21½c., according to style of packing, less the usual rebates and discount terms. There is no let-up in the demand for the outside product, which is securing its share of the regular trade. For the present the outsiders are quoting 14½c. and upwards, according to packing and size of the order.

YELLOWS.

The situation in the market for ochers is unchanged. There is little demand at present for either imported or domestic, but holders are not trying to force business, and the market closes steady with prices unchanged. In a jobbing way sales are making in small lots to cover immediate requirements within the range of our quotations, but the larger buyers are being supplied through deliveries on contracts placed some time ago.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—The market remains quiet. Most buyers are drawing supplies on contracts previously placed and few new orders for either imported or domestic are reported. The market closes steady at $20@21 for No. 1 and $19.50@20 for No. 2 German. Domestic is quotable at $18@20 for No. 1, $12@15 for No. 2 and $9.50@10 for No. 3, according to seller and quantity, with extra floated grades held at proportionately higher prices.

CHINA CLAY.—Little new business has been reported since our last. Deliveries from recent arrivals of English seem to have satisfied consuming demands for the present and the market closes quiet, with prices somewhat nominal. There is, however, no pressure to sell. We quote the better grades of English at $15.50@17, medium at $12.50@14.50 and the poorer kinds at $10@12, as to seller, quantity and quality.

CHALK.—There is no demand at present for shipment and prices are merely nominal.

COBALT OXIDE.—The demand is light, but sellers are not anxious and steadily adhere to the previous quotations.

FULLER'S EARTH.—The market remains quiet. Large buyers are well supplied, and the others are buying only from hand to mouth. Prices are steady and unchanged, at 82½@90c. for powdered in bags and 90c. in barrels, with lump at 75@85c. in barrels, as to quantity.

TALC.—There is not much doing, but owing to the limited spot supply the market remains very firm. We quote 1¼c. for the finer kind of French, but in the absence of supplies on the spot prices are nominal.

TERRA ALBA.—Little business in spot goods has been reported since our last, and we hear of nothing doing for forward delivery. Quotations are nominal and unchanged at 85c.@$1 for English, 80c.@$1 for French of the imported kind, and 75@90c. for French of domestic grinding. Ordinary domestic is held at 50@55c., as to quantity.

WHITING.—Trade is limited, and the market is rather easy, but prices have not quotably changed. The quotations are nominal at 35@40c. for commercial, 45@50c. for gilders, and 50@55c. for extra gilders, but on large orders these figures would be shaded.

Glues.

There is little doing in either domestic or imported, but the feeling is firm and prices are unchanged.

Metallic Paints.

The demand is satisfactory, though we hear of no large transactions spot or for future delivery. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Glass.

WINDOW.—The market has been quiet, but it is firm by reason of the probable shortage before the next fire. The discount on American is 85c. and on French 80 and 10@80, 10 and 5. The factories will generally go out of blast about June 20. The manufacturers have requested the workers to meet with them and discuss the wage problem, but the latter have not yet found the time to do so.

FRENCH LIST.

SINGLE.

Sizes.	1	2	3	4
6x8 to 10x15	$15.50	$14.50	$14.00	$13.50
11x14 to 16x24	18.50	17.75	16.75	16.00
18x22 to 20x30	24.25	23.00	21.25	20.00
15x36 to 24x30	26.50	24.50	22.00	....
26x28 to 24x36	28.75	26.75	24.00	....
26x34 to 30x40	32.25	30.50	27.00	...
32x38 to 30x50	38.25	36.50	32.75	...
30x52 to 30x54	39.75	37.50	33.75	....
30x56 to 34x56	41.50	39.00	36.00	....
34x58 to 34x60	43.50	42.00	39.00	....
36x60 to 40x60	47.50	44.25	42.00	....

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1	2	3
6x8 to 10x15	$21.50	$20.50	$19.75
11x14 to 16x24	26.00	25.00	23.75
18x22 to 20x30	33.50	31.75	29.75
15x36 to 24x30	36.50	33.75	30.50
26x28 to 24x36	40.00	37.25	33.75
26x34 to 30x40	45.00	42.75	38.00
32x38 to 30x50	52.75	50.50	45.50
30x52 to 30x54	55.00	51.75	46.75
30x56 to 34x56	57.00	54.00	49.75
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(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Reciprocity Treaty with France.

Washington, June 3, 1898.

The unexpected announcement early this week that a reciprocity treaty had been concluded between the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and Special Commissioner Kasson caused a decided sensation both in official and commercial circles. Negotiations looking to the conclusion of this treaty were begun last Fall, but owing to what appeared to be insuperable obstacles—notably the apparently hostile attitude of the French Chamber of Deputies toward leading American products—it was believed that the pending negotiations would have to be abandoned until a more opportune time. It is now learned that the reports from irresponsible sources of the alleged unfriendly attitude of the French Government and people toward the United States with reference to the war with Spain served as a suggestion both to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and to the American Secretary of State that much good might be accomplished by bringing the pending reciprocity treaty forward to an immediate conclusion. The result has been one of the most notable episodes in diplomatic history, so far as expedition in the negotiation of an international agreement is concerned. The active work which resulted in the signature of the protocols of this agreement on the 30th ultimo was not begun until last week, and with a view to preventing the embarrassments that might follow any public discussion of the negotiations, they were conducted with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. The treaty was actually signed before any intimation that it had been concluded was permitted to reach the public.

The Reporter's correspondent is able to supplement the published accounts of the treaty with information of the highest importance to several large branches of American industry. The agreement, so far as it concerns the Reporter's trade, consists in securing to American exporters the minimum rates of the French tariff on lard and its compounds, in addition to similar rates on a large number of other articles in which the Reporter's readers are not specially interested, in exchange for a reduction of the present tariff, which ranges from one to six cents per pound on argols to five per cent. ad valorem. Concessions

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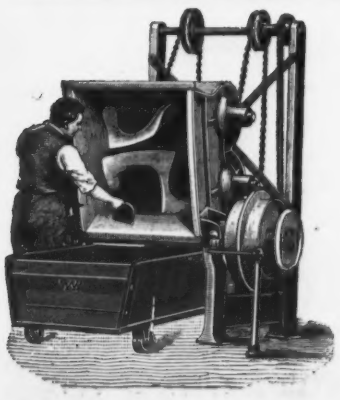

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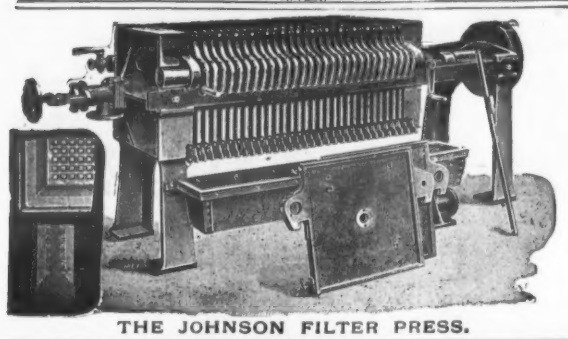
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One of the most important features of the reciprocity treaty is not defined in the President's proclamation, but has been described to the Reporter's correspondent by Commissioner Kasson. It relates to the duties on cottonseed oil, a product which has been the object of attack by the French producers for a long time, and upon which it has been proposed, in a bill pending in the French Deputies for several months, to impose practically prohibitory duties. The bearing of the new treaty upon the cottonseed oil industry is thus stated by Commissioner Kasson:

"The treaty which has just been concluded was by force of circumstances limited in its scope to the provisions of section 3 of the Dingley act, which recites the list of articles upon which the President may offer concessions in the way of reduced duties in exchange for similar reductions on American products. We thus were able to offer reductions only on argols, brandies or other spirits, still wines, vermuth, champagnes and works of art. The French Government was not prepared to offer concessions which we thought would serve as an offset to the reduction which it desired in champagnes, and hence we did not include them in the treaty, nor did we at the outset propose the reduction afterward incorporated upon still wines. The action of the French deputies recently in passing a bill placing exceedingly high duties on lard and other hog products, emphasized the importance of having these items incorporated in the treaty, and this concession was finally made. When the item of cottonseed oil was reached I sought to have it incorporated in the agreement, but unsuccessfully, until the counter proposition from the French Government that we should grant reduced rates on French still wines was made. This Government was hardly prepared to concede still wines as a complete offset to cottonseed oil, but I think we succeeded in accomplishing much more, for after considerable discussion an agreement was reached under which still wines were included in the treaty in a special clause, and their retention made conditional upon the French Government's refraining from imposing unjust rates upon cottonseed oil or any other American product. It will be observed that the President's proclamation states that 'It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on still wines and vermuth, the product of France, under the provisions of the United States tariff act of 1897, are conditionally suspended, and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the first day of June next as follows,' etc. The condition on which this concession was made I have described, and it now rests with the President at any time that he may be convinced that the French Government is exacting unjust rates on any American product, to reimpose the Dingley tariff on still wines. I feel confident that the protection thus assured to the cottonseed oil industry is as broad as though the article were definitely mentioned in the treaty schedules, while at the same time all other American products in allied and other trades are also safeguarded against discrimination."

Zanzibar Cloves.

Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of Agriculture, in his report dated from Dunga, Zanzibar, February 21, 1898, says: Some experiments have been made with a view to ascertaining whether it were possible to produce a sample of cloves here equal to the best Penang and Amboyna. The experiments leave little doubt that this can be accomplished. The buds should be picked when the stems are pink. If the stems (calyx tubes) are allowed to get red the flowers are very apt to open during the process of drying, and the little round heads (imbricated petals) will drop off, to the detriment of the sample. On the other hand, if the stems are green—too young—the dried cloves will be shriveled. Pink bold heads make the best samples. Arabs probably know this; they also know that selecting the buds in the proper stage of ripeness involves more labor in the picking than they can afford at present. Cloves grow on the trees in bunches, and each bunch will generaly contain from six to ten buds in different stages of ripeness. The laborers pluck the whole bunch when most of the cloves on it appear to be ready; a much more rapid process than picking singly would be. Whether it is possible to apply a speedy and inexpensive method of sorting afterwards is a question for further experiment.

	Total Yield of Cloves.	Frasilas.	Total Frasilas.
1895..	Zanzibar cloves.....	146,391	
	Pemba cloves.....	391,454	
			537,845
1896..	Zanzibar cloves.....	119,784	
	Pemba cloves.....	242,085	
			361,869
1897..	Zanzibar cloves.....	91,571	
	Pemba cloves.....	240,950	
			332,521
Average..	Zanzibar cloves.....	119,249	
3 years..	Pemba cloves.....	291,496	
			410,745

The quality of the cloves depends also, though to a less extent, upon the drying as well as upon the picking. The experiments at Dunga seem to show that the cloves should be submitted to a high temperature and dried rapidly. I believe that most Arabs overdry their cloves. They expose them to the sun till they become black and dried up, and much of the oil evaporated. The stem of a properly dried clove should be tough, and should yield slightly to the strain before breaking. I think that an effective system of drying cloves under glass could be introduced here with little expense.

Some authorities are of opinion that, if all the Zanzibar and Pemba cloves were placed upon the market in the best possible condition, the price would not be increased beyond what it is likely to reach under prevailing conditions; low prices being due to over production. The recent abolition of the legal status of slavery will, it is acknowledged, withdraw a lot of labor from the Arab shambas and the yearly yield of cloves suffer in consequence. Concurrent improvement in the quality of the product should, therefore, if it can be accomplished, tend to lessen the effect of a declining crop.

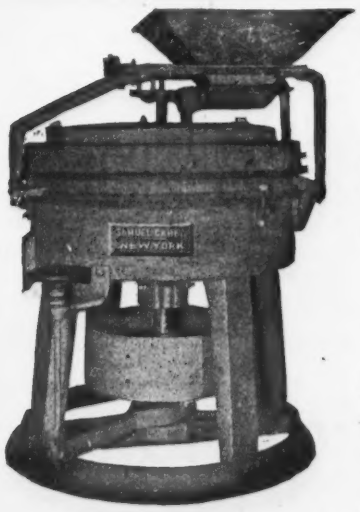
The short crop of 1897-98 is probably due to dry weather, quite as much as to scarcity of labor. I noticed in October last that comparatively few cloves remained upon the trees in the Pemba plantations, and in this respect Pemba compared very favorably with Zanzibar, where a considerable proportion of the cloves were left unpicked. Dr. Charlesworth reports that the rainfall for the second half of the year was only 18.51 inches, compared with the previous five years' average of 24.32. This difference practically amounts to a drought, and is quite enough to explain any eccentricity in the output of cloves.—London Commercial Record.

Sampling White Paints.

Before any analysis or examination can be made of a pigment when ground up in oil as a paint, the oil vehicle must be eliminated from the mixture so as to obtain the pigment in a solid substance, free from adhering particles of oil. To effect this the paint has to be exposed in vessels to the action of some solvent for the oil, which will disunite the oil and pigment, and by thus separating the two leave the mixture in a condition suitable for separating the pigment from all adherent particles. One of the best solvents for oil is bisulphide of carbon, but, as that has a very disgusting smell, and its odor is also injurious if breathed for a short time in any considerable quantity, it is an article of which the non-chemical operator had best avoid the use. Ether is another good solvent for oils and fat, and so likewise is benzine. In many case methylated spirit will unite with the oil mixed with paint, and so separate the oil from the pigment, but a very large quantity of such spirit will be required in proportion to the amount of oil dissolved. In the case of boiled oil—which practically is a lead varnish, or linseed oil varnish, according to whether the oil has been boiled with litharge or other lead salts or with borate of manganese—the above fluids are slow in action, owing to the presence in the oil of the mineral salt, which so changes its nature as to render the oil a quickly drying one, whence it rapidly becomes a tough, insoluble varnish by absorption by oxygen. (This may be obtained either from the air or from the pigment with which it is formed.) To dissolve or dissociate such boiled oil from the pigment the best body to use is essential oil of lavender. By mixing this essential oil with linseed oil in the proportion of 1 part lavender oil to 2 of linseed oil, a mixture is obtained which will readily attack the boiled oil in which a pigment is found, and then, by softening it, and partially dissolving same, its further solubility can be effected by some one or other of the above soluble fluids.

To separate an oil vehicle from a pigment proceed thus: Weigh up a definite quantity—say, 500 grains—of the paint of which it is desired to separate the pigment; spread this out in a thin layer in a porcelain evaporating dish and pour on it some benzine (or any of the other solvent fluids above mentioned). When all this volatile fluid has evaporated, pour on the paint a fresh quantity, and continue doing so until the pigment is left in the condition of a powder, free from an adhering particles of oil; then wash the pigment by pouring hot or cold water on it. Some pigments cannot stand the action of hot water without being decomposed—such, for example, as the chrome yellow of lead—but in the case of all the white pigments boiling hot water may be freely used without any detriment. After washing the pigment with water collect it on a filter paper, and then carefully dry it in the warm air of a drying oven or before a fire; allow the pigment to cool at an ordinary temperature, and then put it away in a bottle for examination as required. To filter off any pigment from a fluid put a filter paper in a glass funnel, and pour on the pigment and its fluid, and when all the fluid has passed through, lay the pigment on a sheet of glass or a porcelain dish to dry it. The drying is effected more rapidly by laying the filter paper and its contents on a porous substance, such as a brick, tile, or piece of chalk. But it is not every pigment that can be brought into contact with other bodies without suffering change.

In using the above-mentioned vola-



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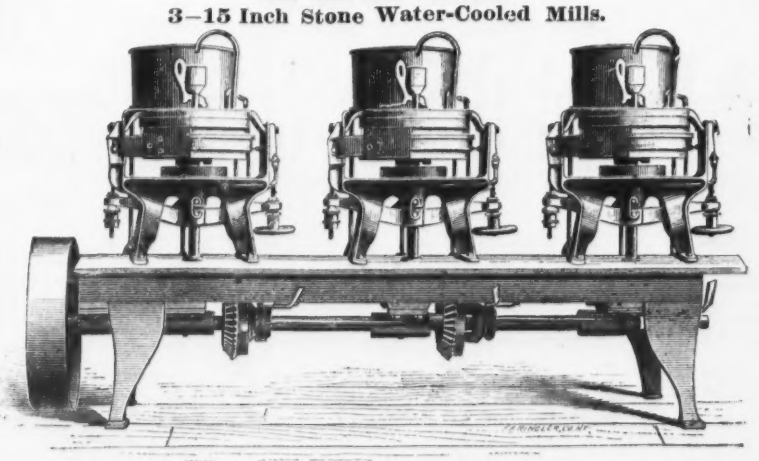

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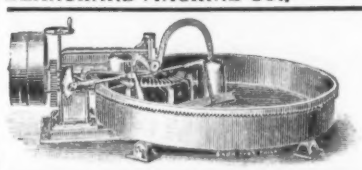

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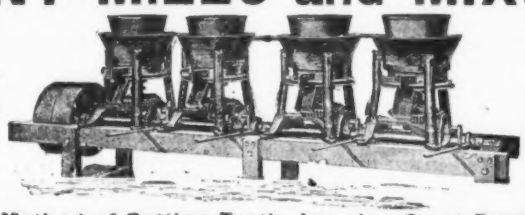

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tile fluids be careful not to have a flame or naked light in the room, because, as the vapor of the fluid fills the room, it would ignite directly it came in contact with a flame, and possibly a violent explosion occur thereby.

Of white pigments used in painting, white lead is the chief, next to which is zinc white and zinc sulphide. There are other white bodies, such as gypsum, barytes, china clay, chalk, French chalk, quicklime, but they are not fitted for use as a paint, as they are destitute of all the attributes desired in a pigment fit for forming oil paint. As regards the chemical nature of these white substances, there is a very great diversity, some being oxides of the metal, others being carbonates, others sulphate, and in the cases of the clay and French chalk they are silicates. Although the last mentioned bodies are not fitted for forming paint, they are nevertheless used to a large extent in white paint, being used chiefly to cheapen the cost of production. This it does at the expense of the good qualities of the white pigment with which it is mixed, and in proportion to the amount of the cheapener (to give it its legitimate word, "adulterant") so will the quality of the paint suffer; thus, white lead will unite with oil to form an unctuous compound, but no amount of grinding will ever make barytes (sulphate of barium) or gypsum (sulphate of lime) combine with oil to form a well-covering paint. Chalk and linseed oil will make a good putty, but such a mixture is no use as a paint. Consequently, before proceeding to sample a white paint or pigment it will be well to mention the chief chemical and physical qualities of the several white substances made use of in compounding paint.

White lead is a mixture of carbonate and hydrate of lead. The presence of the latter apparently renders the pigment a better paint than pure carbonate of lead alone. Hydrate of lead consists of oxygen, water and lead. Carbonates consist of carbon, oxygen and lead. Now, the particles of the carbonate lie closer together than do the particles of the hydrate, and, as a consequence, carbonate of lead is denser or possesses greater covering power than hydrate of lead. In fact, if hydrate of lead alone were mixed in oil, the compound would possess such little covering power as to allow the color of the body on which it is laid to be pipainly discerned. Lead hydrate and linseed oil form a dirty gray mass, which is perfectly transparent. From this it will be seen that the more hydrate of lead there is mixed with white lead the less will be the capacity or covering power of the paint made therewith. As a matter of fact, the proportion between the two should not be greater than 1 to 3 —that is, 1 part hydrate to 3 parts of carbonate of lead (by weight). Now, it is found that such a combination produces the most perfect form of white lead paint as regards opacity and working qualities, but it must not be forgotten that the presence of the hydrate renders white lead less permanent, because the hydrate unites to a greater extent with the oil vehicle to form lead linoleate (a kind of emulsion or soap, which is soluble in water). The hydrate of lead is not added as a separate body to the lead carbonate, but is produced simultaneously with the lead carbonate, and, therefore, the two are intimately mixed.

There are many methods of making white lead (by this general term the combined bodies, hydrate and carbonate, are always meant). The old form of producing white lead was by corroding metal lead with the fumes given off by decomposing animal matter—usually horse-dung or tan. These fumes are acid and attack the lead to form acetate of lead. This body becomes subsequently converted into carbonate of lead, by the carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) of the air uniting with the acetate. To bring about the conversion from acetate to carbonate the amount of air has to be limited and the stock of lead so arranged that the air has free access to the metallic lead. The process of corrosion occupies several months, and when the metal is almost all converted into the lead carbonate and hydrate the stack is broken up, the corroded lead separated from the undecomposed lead—which is reserved for future corrosion—the white pigment washed in water, dried and ground in oil. This process is known as the old Dutch or corrosion process of making white lead and the product is a basic carbonate of lead (consisting of lead carbonate and hydrate). An acetate of lead present in the corroded mass is washed out in the wash water. Any adulterant has to be made to the lead while in the dry powdery state before grinding up in the oil.

By another process, the metallic lead is placed in chambers, into which steam, acetic acid vapor and carbonic acid gas is carried. This is called the chamber method, and the product is nearly as good as that produced by the first-named process, and is ,moreover, carried out in a shorter time.

Many attempts have been made to produce white lead by precipitating it from salts of lead held in solution, but, although one or two processes based on this idea are partially carried out, the majority of those which have been invented have been abandoned, because it is very difficult to obtain a product of commercial value. This is chiefly due to the fact that the precipitate produced is not always of a uniform quality, and in some cases it is granular or crystalline, whence it is practically useless as a pigment. In the precipitate process a basic salt of lead (such as the basic acetate or nitrate) is dissolved in water, and then a current of carbonic acid gas passed through the solution, whereby a combination of the gas with the salt lake takes place, and a mixture of a basic carbonate and of the normal salt of lead is produced. No matter what may be the formula that is followed, the product is never equal to that obtained by the Dutch method. By another method, litharge (which is an oxide of lead) is made into a paste with acetic acid or acetate of lead. This paste is placed in a chamber into which carbonic acid gas is passed. The gas, by being absorbed by the pasty mass, converts the lead oxide into lead carbonate. When the operations have been carefully carried out the product obtained by this method is ground, and is known as Kremnitz white, from the name of the German town where the process was first carried out.

Still another process of making white lead is by precipitating it from solutions of lead salts by means of alkaline carbonates.

There are many other processes of producing white lead, but as the products have not proved equal to those produced by the above methods they have not come into general use. It will thus be seen that the white lead varies considerably in its composition, and also, owing to the inexact method (so to term it) carried out in the Dutch and other processes, there will even be a variation in composition between two batches of white lead when made by the same process, as already mentioned. White lead is sold in two forms —dry in powder or ground up to a stiff consistency in about 8 per cent. of linseed oil. White lead in the dry condition weighs about 180 lbs. to the cubic foot, but some kinds weigh as much as 200 lbs. per cubic foot. In composition it consists of a combination of two molecules of carbonate of lead ($PbCO_3$) and one molecule of lead hydroxide (PbH_2O_2). By some authorities it is looked upon as a mixture of lead oxide, carbonic dioxide and lead hydrate, but the former composition is the more generally accepted one.

In grinding white lead with oil only the raw linseed oil should be used, as boiled oil would convert it into a hard solid mass in a short time.

To Test White Lead for Adulterants.—If it is in dry powder the following tests can be applied at once, but if ground up in oil the samples must be freed from the oil by the method mentioned at the beginning of this paper:

Put a little of the dry powder into a test-tube, and pour on it some nitric acid, and, in a second tube, add some acetic acid to a sample of the pigment. If the white lead be pure it will be entirely dissolved in both cases. At the same time carbonic acid gas will escape. The escape of this gas from any body when brought into contact with acid is a characteristic test for carbonates.

Into a clean test-tube put a third sample of the dry pigment and boil it in some hydrochloric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. Allow the acid to cool, when acicular (needle-shaped) crystals will separate out.

Make a further test by boiling some of the white lead with sulphuric acid, when the lead salt will be decomposed and a white precipitate of insoluble lead sulphate be formed.

If cold solutions of the white lead be made in the above four acids, crystals of lead nitrate can be obtained by diluting the acid solution and evaporating the fluid in an evaporating dish over a spirit flame until the mass begins to spit and splutter and allowing this to cool. With the acetic acid solution crystals of acetate of lead may be obtained in the same way, but with the cold hydrochloric acid solution solid white lead chloride will be precipitated. It is only by boiling the white lead with hydrochloric acid that the crystallized form of lead chloride is obtained. Collect this white lead chloride and boil it in some water, when it will be dissolved if the white lead be pure. If the colorless nitric acid solution of the white lead be treated with sufficient carbonate of soda to neutralize the acid and decompose the nitrate of lead solution, insoluble white carbonate of lead will be precipitated.

As a further test, just add sufficient alkali (carbonate of lead, or of potash or ammonia) to neutralize the acetic or nitric acid solution of the white lead and then add to the fluid some chromate or bichromate of potash, when yellow chromate of lead will be precipitated.

If, however, the sample of white lead be not pure, the above reactions will be more or less modified.

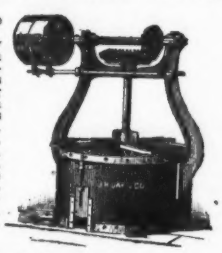
The specific gravity of white lead is about 6.5; consequently any adulterant used has to be one which approaches this figure, otherwise the presence of the adulterant would be easily detected. It is for this reason that the material that is generally used as an adulterant of white lead is sulphate of barium. In fact, so common is the practice of adding this material to white lead in more or less proportions that the price of the white lead is regulated by the amount of sulphate of barium in it, the brands of white lead being specially marked "Pure," "No. 1," "No. 2," etc.

To test white lead for presence of barytes (this is the general name for

(Continued on page 42.)

STEVENS' FLAT BRICK RED
PURE COLORS and other SPECIALTIES.
STEVENS' PAINT SPECIALTY CO.
31 & 33 So. 5th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. T. BAKER, - - - - Manager.
Send for Samples and Quotations.

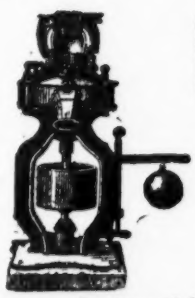
Day's Hero Paint Mixer



Mixer tank made of boiler steel Three stationary arms on top with mixing blades extending downwards and two revolving arms in bottom with mixing blades extending upwards. Easy to operate. Strong and durable. Moderate in price. Very popular. Also geared like "Hercules" or "Acme" mixers. Four Sizes. *Write for particulars.*

J. H. DAY & CO.,
1144 "T" Harrison Ave.,
Cincinnati, O.
New York Office, 61 (T) Park Place.

THE ORIGINAL
Bogardus Patent Universal Eccentric Mill



Will grind anything Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, Salts, Roots, Stems, Berries, Argols, Nutgalls, Spices, Ores, etc., etc., Paints in Oil, Ink, Blacking, etc., etc.
Has a World-Wide Reputation of Being the
BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.
Catalogues sent on application.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON
Successors to J. W. THOMSON.
26 to 36 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y
Beware of imitations now being placed upon the market.

THOMAS'
DIRECTORY
OF THE
Paint, Varnish, Oil & Glass Trades

A list of the houses in the above trades representing the

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

has been compiled, and in addition to the name and address it gives the

Commercial Rating

PRICE, - - - - $5.00

ADDRESS:
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
100 William St., New York

STEADY-TRADE

You want steady-trade; so do we. It can only be secured by giving buyers the right Black at the right price, so that they order and re-order. There can only be one best Black for a particular use. There may be Blacks that can be made to do—and others that will spoil what they are used with, used on and used for. A user of Black cannot afford to run the risk of spoiling good work by using any kind of Black, for there is little, if any, difference in the cost, between what is known to be good and the uncertain kinds. Why not put all doubt aside and buy reliable Blacks from a relia le firm. Every Black we make is tested, and if not up to the standard of the best that can be made for the purpose for which we recommend it, it will not be sold for that purpose. This care secures steady-trade for us, and for those who sell our Blacks. Our skilled advice on what Black to use for any purpose costs you nothing—ask for it.

BINNEY & SMITH,
BLACK MAKERS,
257 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Colors and Paints

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

CARMINE, Pure and Nacarat,
LAKES, Chatemuc, Rose and Scarlet,
ROSE PINK and DUTCH PINK,
VERMILIONS, English, American and Imitation,
BLUES, Soluble, Chinese and Prussian,
GREENS, C.P., Frankfurt, Excelsior and Chrome,
YELLOWS, C. P., Eureka, Claremont, Venetian and Chrome,
DROP BLACKS,
LAMP BLACKS,
UMBERS, SIENNAS,
Ochres, Zinc Whites, Tuscan and Indian Reds
OXIDES, &c. &c.

140 West Broadway, - NEW YORK.

GUM SHELLAC All Grades

HOWE & FRENCH, BOSTON
Represented in New York by H. M. CLEMENTS, 100 William St.
Represented in Ohio by CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL CO., Cleveland

JUPITER PLUVIUS

has been unusually active in these latitudes this Spring. His has been a long, tedious, disastrous reign. Rain! Rain!! Rain!!! During these late weeks of multifarious moisture we have frequently heard one painter ask his business rival, "How many times were you washed down last week?" One unfortunate painter replied, "Six times;" another confessed to "Twice;" while a third, noted alike for veracity, assiduity and proficiency, surprised his questioner with the statement "Not once, even; I use *AZOTE LIQUID DRYER!*"

Now, we know positively and can prove our assertion, that *AZOTE* is fully one-third stronger than any other Liquid Dryer, and thoroughly reliable in all kinds of weather. Users of *AZOTE* do not dread approaching storms; to them—"wash downs" are unknown. *AZOTE* always does its work promptly and properly; no "accidents" follow its intelligent use. Under favorable conditions a gill of *AZOTE LIQUID DRYER* or even a tablespoonful will dry a pot of paint; in stormy weather a larger quantity may be used with safety and satisfaction.

AZOTE contains no acids or sediment; will not burn, crack, blister or discolor paint; mixes with oil in any proportion and is a straight turpentine Liquid Dryer—the Strongest, Safest and Best.

Write for special quotations.

CHAS. H. GILLESPIE & SONS,

125 to 137 Dey Street, - Jersey City, N. J.

Established 74 Years.

"Bulls and Bears"

Are fascinated with the harmonious combinations shown on our sample cards. Send for them. JOHN LUCAS & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

Carbon Black

MADE BY
CODFREY L. CABOT - 82 Water St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
N. B.—Carbon Black is also known as Hydrocarbon Black, American Gas Black, Satin Gloss Black, Jet Black, Silicate of Carbon, etc.
Write for Samples and Prices.

PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIGHT RED OXIDES For Paint Grinders' Use.
DRY VENETIAN REDS AND METALLIC PAINTS.
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

Cawley, Clark & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PULP & DRY COLORS
Strongest Chrome Yellows in the Market
Factory: 272 to 280 Passaic Street, NEWARK N. J.

SEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ivory and Drop Black
FOR THE TRADE AND GRINDERS' USE.
120 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, Ltd.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS
DRY COLORS
248 FRONT ST. NEW YORK

We make Sheet Lead for Lining

CHLORINATION TUBS
ACID CHAMBERS
TANKS. Etc.

From Selected Grades of the Best and Purest Pig Lead

NATIONAL LEAD CO., Atlantic Branch 287 Pearl St., New York.
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DEAN

LINSEED OIL COMPANY

LINSEED CRUSHERS.

181 Front St., NEW YORK.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

REFINERS OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Winter White Winter Yellow
Summer White Summer Yellow
Salad Cooking Oil Soap Stock
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REX BUTTER OIL

Cable Address Globe Louisville. TANK CARS FREE.

WRIGHT & LAWTHER

Oil and Lead Manufacturing Co.

CHAS. F. ACKHOFF, Manager,

Old Process Linseed Crushers

High Grade Varnish and Grinding Oils

33 to 45 W. Polk St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

GEORGE DELANO'S SONS

REFINERS OF

SPERM, SEA-ELEPHANT, WHALE AND MENHADEN OILS

Refined Spermaceti, Sperm and Paraffine Candles, Whale and Fish Pressings, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oil Soaps.

Factory, New Bedford, Mass. 176 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

FOREST CITY LINSEED OIL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

We are independent of all Trusts and Combinations. Our **OIL** is made by **OLD PROCESS,** and guaranteed not to contain Naphtha or Gasoline.

Write us for prices and we will save you money on your purchases.

CAMPBELL & THAYER

89 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE LINSEED OIL

Raw, Refined and Boiled, in Casks and Barrels.

—ALSO—

LINSEED CAKE

Varnish Oil a Specialty

OIL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 35

Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED OIL.—In spite of continued weakness in seed the market is in no worse shape than it was last week and 43c. here seems to be as low a price as car lots of State or Western oil could be obtained at. At the West the demand continues better than it is here and it looks as though the outside crush did not have either seed or oil enough to make it worth their while to push sales at any material concessions. At the same time the extreme rates quoted by the National can be shaded 3 or 4c. per gallon even in the Western markets. Local crushers show no disposition to shade prices, which have at no time kept pace with the advance in seed and are not now above the cost of oil from seed at its present cost. The local demand is light, but is reported by crushers to be fully equal to a week ago, and, with the pressure from outside rather diminishing, the position here seems to be rather steadier than when we last wrote. We quote city domestic 44@45c., out of town makes 43@44c.

COTTONSEED REFINED.—During the past week there has in some cases been a slight concession in the price on dock lots, but the general situation of oil has in no way been affected by the easier and lower provision markets. In fact, at the close—and probably induced by the reaction in lard—a firmer tone was again noticeable and the feeling is general that present prices will unquestionably be maintained and that the chances for further improvement in the near future are favorable. Export demand has been quiet, although there have been a few scattering inquiries from the Mediterranean and other leading consuming centers whose stocks were laid in at the commencement of the war as it was expected that Spain might blockade our ports and thus prevent shipments. These stocks having been reduced, they are making inquiries for further supplies for July and August shipment. The drop in ocean freights has undoubtedly been construed as a weakness in the cotton oil and that by holding aloof lower prices would redound to their interest. The contrary has been the result. For a good bleaching oil 25c. loose is asked, while for an ordinary quality 23@23¼c., loose, Chicago, has been paid. There are reports current that considerable oil has been taken for export from both New Orleans and Galveston at 24c. for a good off yellow, but at the close this lacked confirmation, though it is possible that the sales have been made, as ocean freights are easy at these points, as well as at this port. For a prime quality of crude there have been sales at Memphis at 19c., and in the Valley at 18@18½c., loose. Only small retail sales here are reported at 21½@22c. There have been a few sales of a nearly prime yellow from dock at 25½c., and for July at 26@26¼c. There is a fair inquiry for August, and some export orders have been booked at 27c., but this was done more to find out what exporters would pay. This having been accomplished, sellers have withdrawn for the moment all round lots which would readily find buyers at this price, not only for the home market, but for export as well. White oil has been in fair request at 30@32c., as to make and quality, though the bulk of the export business has been done at 31c. There is very little inquiry for winter yellow, but prices remain steady at 31@32c. The market may be summed up in a few words, simply a waiting one, with the chances favoring a rise in values from now on, or until it is definitely known how long the crush will continue in the valley, also the quantity and quality of oil produced. The sales reported indicate the dull state of the market. They comprise 600 bbls. prime yellow for July at 26¼c., 400 bbls. prime yellow spot at 25½c., 200 bbls. prime yellow August at 27c., 1,500 bbls. prime yellow July at 26c., 500 bbls. prime yellow June at 25½c., 400 bbls. prime yellow June at 26c., 500 bbls. white oil at 30c., 750 bbls. white oil at 31@32c., and 400 bbls. choice winter yellow at 31½c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	499,558	303,858
Egypt	....	28,350	40,000
South	....	2,001	.....
Tunis	....	2,500	.....
Argentine Republic	4,009	15,194	17,953
Australia	....	50,013	31,038
Austria	64,312	2,671,119	1,433,109
Belgium	....	119,562	117,760
Brazil	....	771,150	342,012
British Guiana	6,303	71,145	54,986
British W. Indies	2,870	268,654	260,421
Canary Islands	....	.....	838
Central America	28	1,580	2,197
Chili	....	7,994	716
Cuba	....	9,774	2,436
Danish W. Indies	5,376	13,281	4,000
Denmark	....	54,768	67,850
Dutch Guiana	....	51	511
Dutch W. Indies	....	79	1,156
Ecuador	....	5,066	.....
England	2,000	891,847	736,463
France	99,084	7,125,224	5,637,099
French Guiana	....	367	205
French W. Indies	16,284	347,888	408,168
Germany	78,864	591,127	350,958
Gibraltor, f. o.	....	.....	229,381
Hayti	....	.....	459
India	....	300	300
Italy	17,545	2,114,319	589,259
Japan	....	500	.....
Malta	....	5,000	.....
Mexico	2,017	46,584	37,276
Netherlands	40,000	816,897	398,357
Newfoundland	....	24,020	21,897
New Zealand	....	.....	2,187
Nova Scotia	....	162	.....
Norway and Sweden	....	7,500	31,250
Peru	....	.....	1,205
Porto Rico	....	.....	20
San Domingo	....	48,295	32,462
Scotland	8,067	195,556	96,308
Uruguay	7,150	153,629	105,201
U. S. Colombia	52	13,144	10,379
Venezuela	....	923	3,779
Totals	353,957	16,980,130	11,367,142

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	1,272,300	90,000
Belgium	....	76,000	110,000
Central America	....	500	.....
Denmark	40,000	190,000	47,500
England	....	778,550	104,350
France	....	2,319,650	3,412,450
Germany	....	316,000	444,950
Gibraltar	....	.....	128,500
Ireland	....	56,250	.....
Italy	....	12,500	7,500
Mexico	....	5,000	.....
Netherlands	....	1,149,750	1,317,852
Totals	40,000	6,176,000	5,662,802

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Belgium	71,000	236,250	.....
Brazil	....	.....	1,022
England	....	60,500	.....
France	7,000	7,000	.....
Germany	10,000	338,197	4,000
Ireland	....	26,000	.....
Netherlands	....	343,010	433,120
Scotland	15,500	123,600	30,800
Totals	103,500	1,134,557	468,842

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	195,000	242,500
Belgium	....	60,199	.....
Denmark	....	2,500	12,500
England	....	58,400	8,500
France	....	2,749,919	.....
Germany	393,600	523,050	264,750
Italy	....	10,000	.....
Mexico	....	541,531	528,921
Netherlands	....	1,834,900	1,920,793
Totals	393,600	5,984,499	3,054,396

Chas. B. Tainter & Co.'s Circular.

New York, June 4, 1898.

There is little new to be gathered since our last week's report. Prime summer yellow has been a little firmer

HOPKINS, DWIGHT & CO.

COTTON - -

COTTONSEED OIL

AND

Southern Produce.

Commission Merchants.

Rooms 52, 53 & 54

Cotton Exchange Building

NEW YORK.

Also execute orders for Grain and Provisions both in the New York and Chicago markets.

E. H. FERGUSON, *President.* R. C. WAGGENER, *Treasurer.* J. J. CAFFREY *Secretary.*

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil. Yellow C/S Oil. WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil. Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS'" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE;

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 Deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 Deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate

Quotations furnished upon application.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE. KY.

Cable Address: "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

F. W. BRODE &

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTONSEED PR

CRUDE AND SUMMER YELLOW

Crude Oil
Summer Yellow
Summer White
Cooking Oils

Meal and Cake, Soap

Correspondence Solicited. Prices and

CHAS. B. TAINTE

2 & 4 STONE ST., N. Y.

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Eastern Agents Kentucky Refi

Liberal advances made on consignments, and inquiri

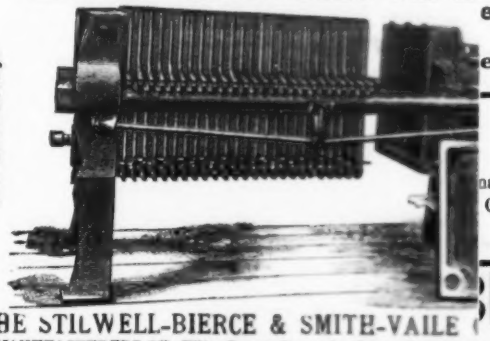
Cable Address, "ANATEMA."

The Smith-V

Filter & Hydraulic Presses, Steam &

COTTON AND LINSEED OIL M

NEW YORK HOUSE
141 Broadway.



THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE

MANUFACTURERS OF—Filter Presses for use in the production of cals, Glycerine, Inks, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Pyroligneous, Phosp and Chemical Colors, White Lead, Whiting, Plaster, Glue, Gelatine, Berlin Blue, Bi-carbonate of Soda, Cream of Tartar, Paraffine, Stear Glucose, Sugar Chocolate, Yeast.

BINDERS

Holding One Volume, 6 months, of THE REPORTER mail on receipt of One Dollar. Address the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER 100 W

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ring. His has been a long, During these late weeks of ainter ask his business rival, " One unfortunate painter while a third, noted alike for ner with the statement "Not "

rtion, that *AZOTE* is fully oroughly reliable in all kinds ning storms; to them—"wash k promptly and properly; no conditions a gill of *AZOTE* ry a pot of paint; in stormy satisfaction.

burn, crack, blister or discolor turpentine Liquid Dryer—the

& SONS,

ersey City, N. J.

ears.

nations shown on our sample CO., Philadelphia, New York

Black

t., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
arbon Black, American Gas
arbon, etc.
rices.

AINT CO.

Y VENETIAN REDS
AND
ETALLIC PAINTS.
. S. A.

& Co.

COLORS

n the Market
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rop Black
DERS' USE.
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SONS, Ltd.
ERS
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NEW YORK

W. A. Robinson & Co.

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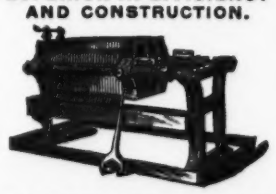
Refiners of **SPERM. WHALE OILS SPERMA**

THE SPERRY FILTER PRESS

SUPERIOR IN EFFICIENCY AND CONSTRUCTION.



The Patent Plate saves cloths, produces a dryer cake, and is altogether better than the old form. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

D. R. SPERRY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

VACUUM PANS, STEAM JACKET KETTLES, CALDRONS, Etc.

BATAVIA, ILL.

JAS. RAINEY & CO

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Cotton and Cottonseed Oil

MILL PRODUCTS

341 Carondelet St.,

New Orleans, La.

DAVID WESSON,

Technical Chemist

Cotton Seed Oil and Lard Compounds, Improvement of Refining Processes, Plants Desiged and Operated.

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The American Cotton Oil Company

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

Cotton-seed Products

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York. The AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 46 Cedar St., New York.

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AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. BUTTER OIL NEW YORK

Union Oil Co. Summer Yellow

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. PRIME SUMMER YELLOW NEW YORK.

MOON BRAND

MINERS' OIL CINCINNATI

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. PRIME SUMMER WHITE NEW YORK.

PLANTERS' NEW ORLEANS

SUN BRAND

Etc.

est Pig Lead
rk.
.. St. Louis, Mo.

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LINSEED OIL COMPANY

LINSEED CRUSHERS.

181 Front St., NEW YORK.

GLOBE REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

REFINERS OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Winter White Winter Yellow

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Salad Cooking Oil Soap Stock

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REX BUTTER OIL

Cable Address Globe Louisville. TANK CARS FREE.

WRIGHT & LAWTHER

Oil and Lead Manufacturing Co.

CHAS. F. ACKHOFF, Manager,

Old Process Linseed Crushers

High Grade Varnish and Grinding Oils

33 to 45 W. Polk St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

GEORGE DELANO'S SONS

REFINERS OF

SPERM, SEA-ELEPHANT, WHALE AND MENHADEN OILS

Refined Spermaceti, Sperm and Paraffine Candles, Whale and Fish Pressings, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oil Soaps.

Factory, New Bedford, Mass. 176 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

FOREST CITY LINSEED OIL CO.

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Raw, Refined and Boiled, in Casks and Barrels.

—ALSO—

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Varnish Oil a Specialty

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Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED OIL.—In spite of continued weakness in seed the market is in no worse shape than it was last week and 43c. here seems to be as low a price as car lots of State or Western oil could be obtained at. At the West the demand continues better than it is here and it looks as though the outside crushers did not have either seed or oil enough to make it worth their while to push sales at any material concessions. At the same time the extreme rates quoted by the National can be shaded 3 or 4c. per gallon even in the Western markets. Local crushers show no disposition to shade prices, which have at no time kept pace with the advance in seed and are not now above the cost of oil from seed at its present cost. The local demand is light, but is reported by crushers to be fully equal to a week ago, and, with the pressure from outside rather diminishing, the position here seems to be rather steadier than when we last wrote. We quote city domestic 44@45c., out of town makes 43@44c.

COTTONSEED REFINED.—During the past week there has in some cases been a slight concession in the price on dock lots, but the general situation of oil has in no way been affected by the easier and lower provision markets. In fact, at the close—and probably induced by the reaction in lard—a firmer tone was again noticeable and the feeling is general that present prices will unquestionably be maintained and that the chances for further improvement in the near future are favorable. Export demand has been quiet, although there have been a few scattering inquiries from the Mediterranean and other leading consuming centers whose stocks were laid in at the commencement of the war as it was expected that Spain might blockade our ports and thus prevent shipments. These stocks having been reduced, they are making inquiries for further supplies for July and August shipment. The drop in ocean freights has undoubtedly been construed as a weakness in the cotton oil and that by holding aloof lower prices would redound to their interest. The contrary has been the result. For a good bleaching oil 25c. loose is asked, while for an ordinary quality 23@23¼c., loose, Chicago, has been paid. There are reports current that considerable oil has been taken for export from both New Orleans and Galveston at 24c. for a good off yellow, but at the close this lacked confirmation, though it is possible that the sales have been made, as ocean freights are easy at these points, as well as at this port. For a prime quality of crude there have been sales at Memphis at 19c., and in the Valley at 18@18½c., loose. Only small retail sales here are reported at 21½@22c. There have been a few sales of a nearly prime yellow from dock at 25½c., and for July at 26@26¼c. There is a fair inquiry for August, and some export orders have been booked at 27c., but this was done more to find out what exporters would pay. This having been accomplished, sellers have withdrawn for the moment all round lots which would readily find buyers at this price, not only for the home market, but for export as well. White oil has been in fair request at 30@32c., as to make and quality, though the bulk of the export business has been done at 31c. There is very little inquiry for winter yellow, but prices remain steady at 31@32c. The market may be summed up in a few words, simply a waiting one, with the chances favoring a rise in values from now on, or until it is definitely known how long the crush will continue in the valley, also the quantity and quality of oil produced. The sales reported indicate the dull state of the market. They comprise 600 bbls. prime yellow for July at 26¼c., 400 bbls. prime yellow spot at 25½c., 200 bbls. prime yellow August at 27c., 1,500 bbls. prime yellow July at 26c., 500 bbls. prime yellow June at 25½c., 400 bbls. prime yellow June at 26c., 500 bbls. white oil at 30c., 750 bbls. white oil at 31@32c., and 400 bbls. choice winter yellow at 31½c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	499,558	303,858
Egypt	....	28,350	40,000
South	....	2,001	.....
Tunis	....	2,500	.....
Argentine Republic	4,000	15,194	17,963
Australia	....	56,013	31,038
Austria	64,312	2,671,119	1,433,109
Belgium	....	119,562	117,760
Brazil	....	771,150	342,012
British Guiana	6,303	71,146	54,986
British W. Indies	2,870	268,654	260,421
Canary Islands	....	.....	838
Central America	24	1,580	2,197
Chili	....	7,994	716
Cuba	....	9,774	2,436
Danish W. Indies	5,376	13,281	4,060
Denmark	....	54,768	67,850
Dutch Guiana	....	51	511
Dutch W. Indies	....	79	1,156
Ecuador	....	5,066	.....
England	2,000	891,847	736,463
France	99,084	7,125,224	5,637,099
French Guiana	....	367	206
French W. Indies	16,284	347,888	408,168
Germany	78,864	591,127	350,958
Gibraltor, f. o.	....	.....	229,381
Hayti	....	.....	459
India	....	300	300
Italy	17,545	2,114,319	589,229
Japan	....	500	.....
Malta	....	5,000	.....
Mexico	2,017	46,584	37,276
Netherlands	40,000	816,897	398,357
Newfoundland	....	24,020	21,897
New Zealand	....	.....	2,187
Nova Scotia	....	162	.....
Norway and Sweden	....	7,500	31,250
Peru	....	.....	1,206
Porto Rico	....	.....	20
San Domingo	....	48,295	32,462
Scotland	8,067	195,556	96,308
Uruguay	7,150	153,629	105,201
U. S. Colombia	52	13,144	10,379
Venezuela	....	923	3,779
Totals	353,957	16,980,136	11,367,142

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	1,272,300	90,000
Belgium	....	76,000	110,000
Central America	....	500	.....
Denmark	40,000	190,000	47,500
England	....	778,550	104,350
France	....	2,319,650	3,412,450
Germany	....	316,000	444,950
Gibraltar	....	.....	128,500
Ireland	....	56,250	.....
Italy	....	12,500	7,500
Mexico	....	5,000	.....
Netherlands	....	1,149,750	1,317,852
Totals	40,000	6,176,000	5,662,802

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Belgium	71,000	236,250	.....
Brazil	....	.....	1,022
England	....	60,500	.....
France	7,000	7,000	.....
Germany	10,000	338,197	4,900
Ireland	....	26,000	.....
Netherlands	....	343,010	433,120
Scotland	15,500	123,600	30,800
Totals	103,500	1,134,557	468,842

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending June 3, 1898.	Since Sept. 1, 1897.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	195,000	242,500
Belgium	....	69,199	.....
Denmark	....	2,500	12,500
England	....	58,400	8,500
France	....	2,749,919	.....
Germany	393,600	523,050	264,750
Italy	....	10,000	.....
Mexico	....	541,531	528,921
Netherlands	....	1,834,900	1,920,793
Totals	393,600	5,984,499	3,054,396

Chas. R. Tainter & Co.'s Circular.

New York, June 4, 1898.

There is little new to be gathered since our last week's report. Prime summer yellow has been a little firmer

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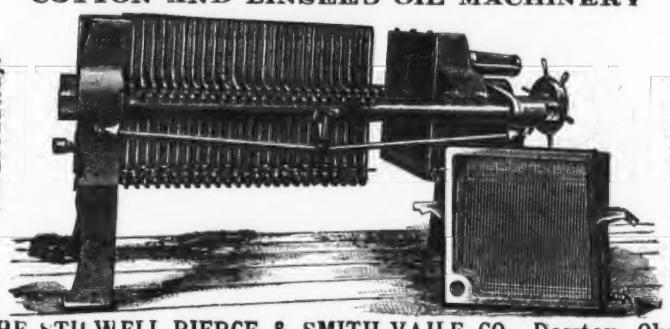

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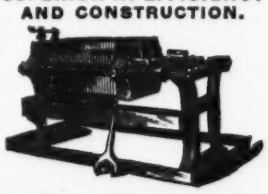

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for future delivery, August (buyer's option) having sold at 37c. f. o. b. here. Exporters are still out of the market, but recent advices from Marseilles state that there is not available there of prime cotton oil over 5,000 bbls., and that there is a considerable short interest which must eventually cause them to become buyers from this country. With lard selling at 6¼c to 6½c. per lb., and cotton oil at only 3c. to 3¼c., per lb., it seems impossible that the latter can decline. July lard options in Chicago opened this morning at 6.20c., but tallow here has declined to 4½c., at which price some sales have been made. Receipts of cotton oil at this port for the week, including through shipments for export, are 3,425 bbls.

Cocoanut Oils.

CEYLON.—The recent arrival is about all sold for consumption, hence little if any will come on the market for resale. There have been several small sales of spot goods at 5⅝@5½c., as to quantity and holder. There has been more demand for June-August steamer shipments, with sales reported of 100 tons at 5.31¼c. At the close this was bid for further lots, but holders were not inclined to go forward under 5⅝c.

COCHIN.—The arrival of 500 tons by steamer Saraha will have no effect on the market, as its effects were all discounted. Only a small part of this cargo will come on the market for resale at 6@6⅛c., with 5⅞c. bid and declined for 50 tons. Shipments are held at 6c.

CORN.—The market for round lots for export is a shade easier, with sales reported of 10 cars at 3¼c., while for smaller lots 3.50@3.70c. is named.

OLIVE.—The market is more or less demoralized by the free offerings of second hand speculative lots for shipment at low prices. Sales are reported of 50 bbls. choice Spanish yellow on the dock at 52c., and for shipment 48@49c. is quoted. Choice green oil is offered for arrival at 52c. and choice Italian yellow at 51½@52c. There is only a small retail demand for store parcels, for which 53@54c. is asked. Olive foots on the spot are slow and may nominally be quoted at 4¼@4½c., as to quality and seller. For shipment they are still asking 4½@4⅝c. for a choice green quality, but for a round lot this would be shaded.

PALM.—Though trade is not active, holders of a choice quality are not inclined to force sales. Prices may be quoted steady at 5@5¼c. for a prime red and 5¼@5½c. for Lagos, as to quantity and seller.

RAPE.—The market is a shade easier for arrival and for round lots of a choice burning quality 58c. is named, while for jobbing spot parcels 60@62c. is asked. Ordinary grades are quoted at 55@58c., as to quality and seller.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—There is only a moderate demand, but the market is very firm owing to the continued high quotations received from the primary markets, at which the supply is said to be small. We quote domestic at 35@37c. and Newfoundland at 40@42c.

DEGRAS.—The demand does not improve, there being only occasional sales of moderate quantities, though the movement in Boston is said to be good. We quote German at 2@2¼c., and English at 2⅛@2⅜c. French is higher at 5@5½c.

LARD.—The continued depression in the market for the crude material has affected the oil and most pressers and dealers have revised their quotations, prime being now obtainable at 52@54c., as to make and quantity. With the easing off in prices, however, there has come a falling off in the demand, buyers apparently expecting a further reduction. The lower grades are unchanged, but weak, and are more freely offered at the inside figures.

MENHADEN.—Reports from the South indicate fair catches, both at Chesapeake Bay and further South, but the yield of oil is said to be small, although the fish taken off the North Carolina coast are now in somewhat better condition. A lot of about 150 hhds. new Southern oil has been shipped North and sold, but particulars were withheld. A part of the Northern fleet started out during the past few days, but no important catches have as yet been reported. The movement in strained and bleached continues light.

NEATSFOOT.—Only a moderate demand is reported, the falling off being attributed to the weaker market for other oils. Prices are steady.

RED.—While the demand for saponified has been light, there appears to be reason to hope for early improvement. Prices are steady at 4@4¼c., as to quantity. Elaine is in fair request and steady at 28@32c., as to quantity.

SPERM.—No further sales of crude are reported from New Bedford, where an arrival has increased the stock to 4,860 bbls. The demand for bleached is light and prices are steady.

WHALE.—There have been neither arrivals nor sales of crude, for which quotations are nominal. For bleached there is a light inquiry at unchanged prices. There has been a revival of interest in the industry at New Bedford, and several vessels have sailed for the fishing grounds, the fact that the Spanish fleet is definitely located at Santiago and is engaged in more serious business than seeking prizes having dispelled apprehension from that source, while there is now thought to be little likelihood that Spain will employ privateers to prey upon American vessels.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—Dealers report a moderately active demand for Summer, which is quoted at 6@6½c. There are still some outside lots on offer at lower figures, but we hear of no important sales.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—Some improvement is reported in the demand, especially for the filtered, while there is also a fair movement of the cheaper grades. Offers of outside lots continue, but they are unimportant.

NEUTRAL.—In a jobbing way the demand has been moderately active, while there has also been more inquiry for large lots. Prices are steady, as previously quoted.

PARAFFINE.—The demand continues active, and large quantities are moving into channels of consumption, at unchanged prices.

SPINDLE.—While the demand is principally for small quantities, there is more inquiry and an improved outlet is expected, reports from the mills being more encouraging.

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

The market for linseed cake is dull and nominally $24 here, but this price could be shaded on a firm offer. There is some demand for cottonseed cake and meal reported from the Valley at $21@21.50 per long ton f. o. b. New Orleans, and sales of 4,000 tons Sept.-Nov. were reported at $21. This price was bid for 10,000 Sept.-Nov. and refused, $22 being limit with most crushers for the season, and the market appears to be working their way.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—The export movement continues heavy, the shipments during the past week having amounted to over 200,000 lbs., but of new business there is little, the offerings of outside lots being confined on occasional accumulation, which the manufacturer desires to place. The only sale reported is a lot of 124@126 m. p. at 2½c. As a rule, home requirements absorb the production, for which pressers realize about 2¾c., and this is the figure they name for 124@126 m. p. offered here. The principal holders quote crude at 3@3¾c. for 117 m. p. and 3½c. for 124@126 m. p. We quote refined at 4½c. for 120 m. p., 4½c. for 125 m. p., 5c. for 130 m. p. and 5½c. for 135 m. p. For 140 m. p. 10@11c. is asked.

LARD.—The close on Saturday last was at 5 points above our figures, July being quoted at Chicago at 6.12½c. and September at 6.20c. Monday being a holiday, there was no market here or at the West, and the opening on Tuesday was strong hogs. Under quite active buying prices advanced throughout the day, and with only slight reactions closed at 10 points up for the day. The opening on Wednesday was at an advance, but with some of the packers free sellers the market was hammered down later in the day and closed at 12½ points off for July and 10 points for the later months. On Thursday there was a break early in the day under free selling, but the market gained strength later under lighter receipts and recovered the decline, closing unchanged for the day. The demand for spot lard has been rather listless throughout the week, and speculative interest has not been keen, the slump in wheat having been decidedly against all other speculative articles. Yesterday the market opened up and made a further advance before noon, but afterwards settled back a fraction, though closing 7½ points up for the day.

To-day the market opened up 2½ points, but lost the advance later and at noon Chicago quotations were 6.17½c. for July and 6.27½ for September. Cash lard is steady at no material variation from last week's prices and the market is steady.

Refined lard has been rather dull, but is steady in price, and we quote export packages 6¾@7¼c. Compound is easy and rather dull at 4¾@5⅛c. Neutral is steady at 6½c.

TALLOW.—The market has settled down during the week to a 4c. basis on a very light business. Neither home trade nor export buyers have shown any disposition to buy, the break in lard and other speculative commodities no doubt having something to do with it. Soap men are complaining of dull trade and their requirements are small, and the failure of a Brooklyn concern, which promises to be rather disastrous for the creditors, is one of the signs which confirm the general complaint of bad times in the trade here. The outlook now is for a dull tallow market for some weeks to come, the summer dullness now being practically upon the trade. Exporters would take some stock on a firm market, but are disposed to take in their supplies at as low a price as possible, and the present outlook is such that they evidently believe in lower prices ruling here, and are in no hurry to supply their wants. Some sales have been made at the outports, but to no great amount, while here, beyond the contract deliveries, which went in at 4c., little has been done in city, most of the melters being slow to make firm offers at that price. Of country lots about 100,000 lbs. have sold at 3¾@4⅛c.

At the West the market broke from 4¾c., to about 4½c., and it is doubtful at the close if the salable value of prime packers' is above 4¼c., while No. 1 is quoted at 3⅞c. and No. 2 at 3½c.

STEARINE.—The market for all kinds has been dull and easier, selling off to 6c. for oleo, at which figures about 100,000 lbs. city were placed and more is offered at the same price. Lard stearine has been dull, with 7c. the bidding price and 7@7¼c. the nominal quotations for city and Western here. Yellow grease stearine is quoted at 3⅝c., while white is nominally at 4@4⅛c., but with no transactions reported.

GREASES.—There has been very little done in any grades of grease during the past week, either here or at the West. Prices are but little changed and we quote city white 3⅜@4c., yellow 2⅞@3⅛c., brown 2⅜@2¾c., bone and soap 3⅛@3¼c. At Chicago, A white 3⅞@4c., B white 3½@3⅝c., yellow 3@3⅛c.

The Price of Lard in Chicago.

May.	Cash.	July.	Sept.
28...	6.10 @6.12½	6.07½@6.12½	6.15 @6.22½
30...	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —
31...	6.20 @6.25	6.17½@6.27½	6.27½@6.37½
1....	6.12½@6.15	6.10 @6.25	6.17½@6.32½
2....	6.05 @6.07½	6.00 @6.12½	6.10 @6.20
3....	6.02½@6.20	6.12½@6.22½	6.20 @6.32½

Justice Brown last Tuesday handed down the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Tidewater Oil Company vs. the United States. The case involved the consideration of the question as to what constituted a manufactured article. Justice Brown said the question was whether the boxes used by the company were wholly manufactured in the United States, and he held that they were not, as the sawing of the shooks was an important part of the manufacturing process.

(Special Correspondence of the Reporter.)

The Stamp Tax in the Senate.

Washington, D. C., June 3, 1898.

It has been the intention of the Republican leaders in the Senate to pass the new revenue bill this afternoon, but the debate on the bond and other currency features consumed so much time that the measure went over. It will be passed within a day or two, however, and is likely to be taken up in conference by Tuesday of next week. The committee amendments to the various schedules have been disposed of and the bill is now in the form in which it will pass, with possibly a few immaterial exceptions. The most important changes made by the Senate of interest to the Reporter's trade have been the practical restoration of the form of the paragraph of Schedule B, relating to medicinal proprietary articles as passed by the House, the exemption from tax of natural mineral waters, and the levying of a tax on the gross receipts of persons and corporations engaged in the refining or piping of petroleum. The latter business, together with sugar refining, were singled out by the Senate for the imposition of a special tax, but judging by the utterances of leading members of the House this proposition may be stricken out in conference.

The text of Section 19 and Schedule B, which cover all items of interest to the Reporter's trade, is as follows:

"Sec. 19. That on and after the .... day of ....., eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and persons, firm, company, or corporation that shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery and cosmetics, upon which a tax is imposed by this act, as provided for in Schedule B, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the tax beforementioned, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to or for the use of any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon, or which may be put up or compounded for said person by a druggist or pharmacist selling at retail only; and the stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B of this act shall apply to all medicinal articles, compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade-mark, or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or as having any special claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect.

SCHEDULE B.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills,

FOREIGN MAILS

FOREIGN MAILS.

The following table gives the date and time of closing the mails for foreign countries at the New York Postoffice. A star indicates that letters must be addressed per the steamer named for the countries indicated. A dagger indicates that registered mails close at 6 p. m. on the previous day. In case of mails via steamers from Pacific ports the hour of closing daily is up to the date specified.

After the closing of the supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails named below additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for—	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at P. O. Regular.	Suppl.
Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala	From N. Orleans.	June 6..	13 p. m..	—
Costa Rica	From N. Orleans.	June 6..	13 p. m..	—
Newfoundland	From N. Sydney.	June 7..	8.30 p. m..	—
Jamaica	From Phila.	June 7..	10 p. m..	—
Europe (except Spain), via Queenstown	Servia	June 7..	6 a. m..	—
Europe (except Spain), via Southampton and Bremen	K. Wm. d Gr's.	June 7..	6 a. m..	—
St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands	Caribbee	June 7..	12.30 p. m..	1 p. m.
Brazil and La Plata Countries*	Olbers	June 8..	8 a. m..	—
Central America (except Costa Rica)	Advance	June 8..	12 m..	1 p. m.
Europe (except Spain), via Queenstown	Britannic	June 8..	9 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Europe (except Spain), via Southampton	Kensington	June 8..	10 a. m..	—
Campeche, Chiapas, Tobasco and Yucatan*	Ithaka	June 9..	1 p. m..	—
Europe (except Spain), via Queenstown	Etruria	June 11..	6.30 a. m..	—
France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and Br. India, via Havre*	La Touraine	June 11..	6.30 a. m..	—
Netherlands direct, via Rotterdam	Maasdam	June 11..	8 a. m..	—
Norway direct*	Island	June 11..	11 a. m..	—
Newfoundland	Portia	June 11..	11 a. m..	—
Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla and Greytown	Athos	June 11..	10 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Newfoundland	From N. Sydney.	June 11..	8.30 p. m..	—
St. Pierre, Miquelon	From N. Sydney.	June 11..	8.30 p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Vancouver	Emp of Japan.	To June 13..	6.30 p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Tacoma	Victoria	To June 6..	6.30 p. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco	Moana	To June 10..	6.30 p. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via Vancouver	Miowera	To June 10..	6.30 p. m..	—
Society Islands, via San Francisco	Tropic Bird	To June 24..	6.30 p. m..	—
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Zealandia	To June 23..	6.30 p. m..	—

powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters except natural spring waters, essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows, etc.

The rates which follow are those adopted by the Senate Committee and have already appeared in the Reporter. Briefly, they range from one-fourth of one cent on a package retailing for five cents, up to four cents on a package retailing for $1.

Schedule B continues as follows:

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar substance or article, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, etc.

The rates on the above articles are the same as reported by the committee and are practically identical with those on medicinal preparations. The paragraph on chewing gum is as follows:

Chewing gum or substitutes therefor: For and upon each box, carton, jar, or package containing chewing gum of not more than one dollar of actual retail value, four cents; if exceeding one dollar of retail value, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof, four cents; under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

The provisions requiring goods in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers to be stamped when sold at retail is retained in the exact form in which it was reported by the committee and printed in the Reporter, as was also the section allowing a drawback of internal revenue taxes upon articles when exported. The important provision, incorporated in the bill after the general provision taxing gross receipts of corporations had been rejected, and which levies a tax upon corporations engaged in refining petroleum, is as follows:

That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of one per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The amendments to the bill made since the measure was redrafted by the Finance Committee a week ago were incorporated chiefly as the result of private conferences between members of the committee and not in debate on the floor. Subsequently a number of amendments were offered, the majority of which were voted down, and in the discussion that ensued some very interesting statements concerning the policy of the committee were made by by its leading members.

Reappraisements of Importations.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury the following reappraisements of importations which had been appealed by the importers:

17,969.—Glue, from T. M. Duche & Sons, Marseilles, April 6, 1898. T G glue, brown, extra, entered at 225, advanced to 260 f. per 100 kilos. T G glue, D G, No. 1, entered at 245, advanced to 260 f. per 100 kilos. Discount, 3 per cent. and supplementary discount, 3 per cent. Add bales and packing.

17,869-17,950.— Chemical compounds, from Societe Chemique des Usines du Rhone, Lyons, March 30 and April 20, 1898. Neroline, entered at 20.00, advanced to 40.00 f. per kilo. Rhodinal II., entered at 267, advanced to 290 f. per kilo. Less freight and insurance.

17,873.—Alcoholic toilet articles, from Victor Klotz, Paris, April 7, 1898. 2,623, Vegetal peau d'Espagne, C, entered at 18, advanced to 19.50 f. per dozen; 1,105, eau de cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 24, advanced to 27 f. per dozen; 1,102, eau de cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 12, advanced to 13 f. per dozen; 2,637, vegetal videttes, C; 2,609, vegetal videttes reine, C, and 2,673, vegetal ixora, C, entered at 18, advanced to 19.50 f. per dozen. Discount 20 per cent.; add cases and packing.

18,048.—Cumurin, from Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, April 27, 1898. In 2½-lb. boxes, entered at 40 marks per kilo (add packages), advanced to 45 marks per kilo packed.

18,073.—Chemical salt, from Niebergall & Coth, Cologne, April 29, 1898. Chloride of barium, entered at 7.20, advanced to 7.60 marks per 100 kilos; add packages.

17,990-1.—Non-alcoholic toilet preparations, from Borgfeldt, Pfeiffer & Co., Paris, April 18, 1898. Face rouge, 4,057-117, entered at 15, advanced to 24 f. per gross; face rouge, 4,057-34, entered at 21 f. per gross, no advance; eyebrow pencils, 4,057-35, entered at 18, advanced to 21 f. per gross. Discounts 15 per cent., 10 per cent., 2 per cent. and 2 per cent.; cases and packing included.

REAPPRAISEMENTS BY BOARDS.

5,012-17,849.—Lupulin, from Carl Muggenburg & Co., Hamburg, March 11, 1898. Entered at 155 marks per 100 kilos. No advance.

NAVAL STORES.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 35

Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—This market has continued dull and prices have yielded fully 1c. during the week, on fair receipts and a very restricted demand from any source. The large consumers have been practically out of the market, while for jobbing lots the usual inquiry prevails, but it is without any signs of urgent requirements on the part of distributors. At the South the market has eased off a fraction under full receipts, and Savannah is down to 26½c., or fully 1c. below last week's figures, with every prospect of a heavy crop. Here we quote 28c. for for regulars and 28½c. for machines, with the market easy in tone.

ROSINS.—There has been no change in the market, and the jobbing inquiry continues to be sufficient to keep stocks in fair shape and maintain prices on a reasonably steady basis. We quote:

Com'n st'd..	—a1.42½	I	1.85 a1.90
Good st'd....	—a1.46	K	1.90 a1.95
E	1.50a1.55	M	— a2.00
F	1.65a1.67½	N	2.07½a2.10
G	1.70a1.72½	W G	2.15 a2.20
H	1.80a1.82½	W W	2.25 a2.30

TAR AND PITCH.—The demand is fair for tar in jobbing lots and the price is pretty well sustained at $1.85@1.90 for regulars, and $3.30@3.37½ for oil barrels. Pitch is dull but unchanged at $1.70@1.75.

Receipts and deliveries of naval stores for the week ending June 3, 1898, are reported as follows by Geo. L. Hammond & Co.:

	Rosin.	Spts. of Turpentine.	Tar.
Stock in yard May 27, 1898..	27,031	1,478	2,157
Receipts	3,097	1,583	227
Deliveries	2,882	999	367
Stock in yard June 3, 1898..	27,246	2,062	2,017
Transfer	593	290	16

Charleston, June 3.

Turpentine quiet, 26c.; sales, none. Rosin firm; sales, none.

Savannah, Ga., June 3.

Holiday; no market.

Wilmington, June 3.

Spirits turpentine steady, 24¾@25¼c.; receipts, 129. Rosin steady, 95c@$1; receipts, 948. Crude turpentine quiet, $1, $1.60 and $1.70; receipts, 23 bbls. Tar firm, $1.10; receipts, 47.

Liverpool, June 3.

Closing: Turpentine—Spirits steady, 26s. Rosin—Common steady, 5s. 1½d.

London, June 3.

Turpentine — Spirits, 24s. Rosin — American strained, 4s. 6d.; fine, 7s. 6d.

Messrs. James Watt & Son furnish the following London turpentine statistics:

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock May 21	6,885	19,716	13,566	14,280
D'l'd this w'k	2,160	1,688	1,928	1,490
Since Jan. 1.	36,184	32,572	37,417	28,183
Price May 21.	25s.3d.	20s.7½d.	19s.9d.	22s.7½d.
Sept.-Dec. ..	22s.	20s.7½d.	19s.7½d.	22s.3d.

Latest Patents.

604,328.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE AND SEAL. Filed Nov. 6, 1897. Issued May 17, 1898.

604,436—SOAP-PRESS. Filed June 24, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,479 — OIL-DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS. Filed June 30, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,497—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Filed Feb. 8, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,503—PROCESS OF MAKING ORTHOSULFAMIN-BENZOIC-ACID ALKYL ESTERS. Filed Jan. 27, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,515—PROCESS OF DEODORIZING AND PURIFYING PETROLEUM-OIL. Filed Aug. 12, 1895. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,545 — DEVICE FOR PREVENTING FRAUDULENT REFILLING OF BOTTLES. Filed June 28, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,568—OIL-FILTER. Filed Nov. 22, 1897. Issued May 21, 1898.

604,670—APPARATUS FOR MAKING CAUSTIC SODA. Filed Aug. 2, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,671—SOAP-CRUTCHING MACHINE. Filed Aug. 30, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

604,700—DEVICE FOR PREVENTING REFILLING VESSELS. Filed Jan. 15, 1897. Issued May 24, 1898.

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES *in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion—for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.*

SITUATION WANTED.

Young Englishman, recently arrived, is desirous of employment in some first class mercantile concern; has general knowledge of manufacturing chemistry and has had experience as salesman in England. Address "P. R.," care of this paper.

LONDON HOUSE

With agents and good connections in the oil trade on the Continent desires to meet with a firm making cotton and maize oil a specialty; not yet represented in this market. Address "L. H. 926," care of Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall street, London.

NOTICE.

Those interested will please note that I have severed connections with the Year Book for Colorists and dyers, and will pay no bills contracted for the same.

HARWOOD HUNTINGTON.

WANTED.

Second-hand hydraulic hot presses and hydraulic pumps. State name of maker, condition and price. Address "A. B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

An old and thoroughly well established wholesale drug house, doing a large and paying business in an excellent territory, is offered for sale, as the owner wishes to retire. This is an unusual opportunity. Address, "W.," care of this paper.

WANTED.

Second Hand Paint Mixers, Paint Mills and other Machinery used by Manufacturers of Paints and Colors.

LYONS MACHINERY CO.,
Station B, No. 3, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE.

Twin mixers (Ross); one pony mixer (K. & H.); three liquid mixers, agitator removable (K. & H.); two 30-inch buhr stone paint mills; three mixers to hang under ceiling, heavy and strong; two three-roll pigment mills (one granite rolls, one chilled rolls); one breaker for lump paints; three 15-inch Daniels mills on bench; one paste paint filler (K. & H.); one 30-inch powdering mill; two 180-gal. liquid paint mixers; six 80-gal. liquid paint mixers in gang. Large assortment iron paint mills; three 30-inch lead mills. STATE WANTS AND WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND PAINT MACHINERY.

LYONS MACHINERY CO.,
Station B, No. 3, CINCINNATI O.

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MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
DEGRAS, SUMAC, GAMBIER

THE GLOBE LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Lubricating Oils and Greases
OUR SPECIALTIES ARE.—Engine Compound (Alb. Grease), Paraffine Lubricants; Motor, Car, Plumbago, Axle, Gear, Hot and Cold Neck Greases, Crown Soft Soap, &c.
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FOR DOMESTIC & FOREIGN MAILS.
IMPROVED MAILING CASE CO. 58 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK.

PINE OIL.
F. L. HUGGINS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, June 4, 1898.

The monthtly review of operations in the producing fields shows a greater degree of activity than was expected, as it had been contended that but little new work was in progress owing to the unsatisfactory prices that had prevailed. It appears, however, that the producers were undeterred by the low prices realized for their product, and as soon as the weather became more favorable and the roads in fairly good condition they pushed development work. Since the recent advance the operators have become encouraged and they have extended their operations to sections which were not regarded as promising good results, although presenting a possibility of success. The result has been a large increase of development work under way at the close of the month, while there has also been an increase in the number of wells completed. The new production also showed a considerable increase, but this, although a bearish feature, had no deterrent effect and we shall this month probably have a still larger crop of wells completed, drilling and in course of erection, and probably a further increase in new production. The statistical situation remains about the same. There has been little trading on the exchanges, where it has been sought to encourage speculative trading by outsiders, but the lambs could not be corraled.

Refined and Products.

There has been more demand for refined in barrels for export, notwithstanding that freight rates continue high. There has also been a good part of the tank fleet on this side, which has brought the total engagements up to about 250,000 bbls. The price of barreled oil has remained steady at 6.15c. for New York loading, and at 6.10c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are firm. Quotations to-day by cable were: Antwerp, 17⅝f.; Bremen, 6m.; London, 5@5⅛d., and Liverpool, 5⅛@5¼d. Freight rates were firm at 1s. 10½d.@2s. hence to London, and 1s. 10½d.@3s. 3d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in fair request, and are firmer on the basis of 6c. for 150 degrees water white from tanks, and 9c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of over 400,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been steady at 6.80c. Freight rates are firm. The nominal rates for large vessels are: For Amoy, 17@20c.; Bombay, 20@21c.; Calcutta, 16@18c.; Colombo, 22@23c.; Java, 22@23c.; Pedang, 22@23c.; Hong Kong, 22@23c.; Japan, 23@24c.; Saigon, 20@22c.; Shanghai, 24@25c.; Singapore, 18@19c.; Yokohama, 20@24c.

Crude for export has been in good request, and sales of over 50,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 6.15c. in barrels. Cases for export have not been in request, and no sales are reported.

Prime city naphtha rules steady at 5.50c. For export no sales are reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Transit Certificates	℔ bbl.	86@87
Washington crude in bbls	℔ gal.	6.15
" " bulk		3.65
Residuum, bbls. for export		4¼@4½

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:

		1898.	1897.
Tiona	℔ bbl.	96	97
Pennsylvania		86	87
Barnesville		76	77
Corning		69	70
New Castle		61	62
North Lima		61	50
South Lima		56	45
Indiana		56	45

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export	℔ gal.	— @ 6.15
In bulk		— @ 3.65
Philadelphia loading		— @ 6.10

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W.	per gal.	— @ 7¾
150 fire test, S. W.		— @ 8
150 fire test, W. W.		— @ 9
in bulk from tanks		— @ 6
300 fire test		8 @ 8½

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five-low screw, cargo lots		6.80
5,000 to 10,000		6.90
1,000 to 5,000		7.00
700 to 1,000		7.10
400 to 700		7.20
300 to 400		7.30
200 to 300		7.40
100 to 200		7.60
Under 100		7.70

NAPHTHA AND GASOLENE.

Naphtha, crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.		@5.50
Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg		@5.50
Naphtha, crude, 70 deg	6	@ 6¼
sweet, 62 or 63 deg	7	@ 7¼
70 deg	7¼	@ 7⅝
73 deg	7⅝	@ 7⅞
"steve"	9¼	@ 9¾
Gasolene, 86 deg	13	@14
88 deg	15	@16
90 deg	18	@19

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE

		Day.	Total.	Av'age
Friday	May 27	87,008	2,190 432	81,127
Sat.-Sun	" 28&29	124,137	2,324,588	80,157
Mon.	" 30	84,206	2,408,774	80,292
Tues	" 31	148,878	2,557,652	82,508
Wed.	June 1	81,037	81,037	81,037
Thurs.	" 2	82,978	164,015	82,007

	1898.	1897.	1898.
January	2,676,196	2,670,695	2,745,712
February	2,473,288	2,637,771	2,442,436
March	2,676,204	2,911,172	2,814,029
April	2,879,608	2,789,555	2,652,552
May	2,839,612	2,852,124	.....
June	2,881,414	2,939,863	.....
July	2,909,382	2,992,632	.....
August	2,870,915	3,062,668	.....
September	2,772,212	3,002,002	.....
October	2,858,544	3,023,053	.....
November	2,701,688	2,948,854	.....
December	2,916,448	2,894,296	.....
Year	33,455,571	34,724,700	.....
Average	2,787,964	2,893,725	2,663,682

DELIVERIES—TOTAL AND AVERAGE

		Day.	Total.	Av'age.
Friday	May 27	77,569	2,088,321	77,345
Sat.-Sun	" 28&29	100,468	2,188,789	75,475
Mon.	" 30	88,499	2,212,288	74,743
Tues.	" 31	95,309	2,387,597	75,406
Wed.	June 1	73,380	73,380	73,380
Thurs.	" 2	92,211	165,591	82,795

	1898.	1897.	1898.
January	2,532,604	2,533,269	2,903,813
February	2,248,403	2,305,390	2,132,151
March	2,436,008	2,773,133	2,625,124
April	2,223,092	2,453,728	2,421,383
May	2,418,434	2,546,696	.....
June	2,248,782	2,555,959	.....
July	2,540,189	2,707,317	.....
August	2,404,005	3,100,208	.....
September	2,539,922	2,951,221	.....
October	2,594,520	3,628,538	.....
November	2,494,523	3,312,597	.....
December	2,603,638	2,758,008	.....
Year	29,284,210	33,621,058	.....
Average	2,440,351	2,801,755	2,520,618

CHARTERS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE

		Day	Total.	Av'age
Friday	May 27	41 415	1,866,031	61,701
Sat.-Sun	" 28&29	40,093	1,814,126	62,556
Mon.	" 30	.....	1,814,126	60,471
Tues.	" 31	157,143	1,971,269	63,589
Wed.	June 1	151,111	151,111	151,111
Thurs.	" 2	84,445	235,556	117,778

	1898.	1897.	1898.
January	1,834,675	1,960,649	2,701,308
February	1,759,056	1,692,084	1,882,353
March	2,231,547	1,917,670	2,203,141
April	1,755,524	2,324,256	1,759,600
May	1,929,212	2,101,829	1,971,269
June	2,444,060	2,204,998	.....
July	2,366,000	2,533,853	.....
August	2,440,557	2,176,978	.....
September	2,363,692	2,524,897	.....
October	2,218,573	2,619,428	.....
November	2,164,114	2,360,634	.....
December	2,103,771	1,968,572	.....
Year	25,610,781	26,386,028	.....
Average	2,134,232	2,198,836	2,103,885

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, &c., in bulk, barrels and cases, during the week ending June 3, and from January 1, were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1897.
Refined, bbls & bulk	283,700	4,616,100	4,397,400
Refined, cases	45,000	5,176,000	7,336,000
Crude, bbls & bulk	57,000	777,800	909,400
Crude, cases	.....	67,000	218,000
Naphtha, bbls	.....	103,600	52,200
Residuum bbls	34,100	195,900	50,900
Lubricating, bbls	.....	8,100	9,000
Barrels, cde eq	653,889	10,817 024	10,488,612

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending June 3 and since January 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1897.
Refined	12,105,257	218 673,844	174,863,611
Crude	.....	1,015,002	2,290,601
Naphtha	40,690	3,117,982	2,286,673
Residuum	.....	633,547	634,249

EXPORT STATISTICS

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons, for the week ending June 3; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1897:

From N. Y. for week ending June 3	16,678,649
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1898	302,580,125
Same period last year	356,022,093
Increase	46,558,032
From U. S. for week ending June 3	27,197,868
Total from U. S. from Jan. 1, 1898	505,755,527
Same period last year	449,583,162
Increase	56,172,365

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PORTS.

	1898.	1897.
New York	302,580,125	356,022,093
Philadelphia	181,868,786	174,249,103
Baltimore	20,681,080	18,401,008
Boston	358,786	746,689
San Francisco	266,800	164,268
Grand Total	505,755,527	449,583,162

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London
Monday	17⅝@—	6 00	5 @5⅛
Tuesday	17⅝@—	6 00	5 @5⅛
Wednesday	17⅝@—	6 00	5 @5⅛
Thursday	17⅝@—	6 00	5 @5⅛
Friday	17⅝@—	6 00	5 @5⅛
Saturday	17⅝@—	6 00	— @5⅛

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:

Week ending Oct 15

Br shp, Calcutta, 18½c. cs 90,000

Week ending Oct 22

Br shp County of Linlithgow, Calcutta, 19c. cs 85,000

Week ending Oct. 29

Br shp Queen Elizabeth, Shanghai, 26c cs 80,000

Br bk Drummond Castle, Calcutta, 18½c. cs 120,000

Br shp Port Stanley, Shanghai, 26c. cs 90,000

Week ending Nov 12

Am shp John Currier, Japan, 21@22c. cs 70,000

Br bk, Zanzibar, p t. cs 30,000

Week ending Nov. 19.

Am sh Geo. R. Skofield, Japan, 21@22c. cs 65,000

Br sh —, Japan, 21½@22½c. cs 100,000

Br bk Oakbank, Java, 20, 21@22c. cs 60,000

Br sh Aladdin, Java, 20, 21@22c. cs 60,000

Week ending Dec. 10.

Dch shp De Ruyter, Java, 20c., 21@22c. cs 65,000

Br bk Dunstaffnage, Calcutta, 17½c. cs 130,000

Week ending Dec. 24.

Br sh County of Inverness, Calcutta, 17½c. cs 65,000

Br sh County of Haddington, Calcutta, 17½c. cs 70,000

Br sh, Calcutta, 17½c. cs 95,000

Week ending Jan. 7.

Br shp County of Kinross, Calcutta, 17½c, cs 65,000

Br shp Palgrave, Calcutta, 16½c. cs 130,000

Br bk Wanderer, Calcutta, 17c. cs 115,000

Week ending Jan. 14.

Br bk Howard D. Troop, Hong Kong, 21¾c. cs 85,000

Br bk Beechdale, Hong Kong, 21¾c. cs 55,000

Week ending Jan. 21.

Br bk H Troop Hong Kong, 21¾c. cs 80,000

Week ending Jan. 28.

Br bk Kensington, Hong Kong, 21¾c. cs 65,000

Am shp St Mark, Hong Kong, 21¼c. cs 70,000

Br shp Frankistan, Japan, 23@24c. cs 85,000

Week ending Feb. 18.

Br bk Alcedo, Calcutta, 17c. cs 100,000

Week ending Feb. 25.

It bk Formosa, Java, 21@22c. cs 35,000

Week ending March 4.

Ger shp Theo Fischer, Sweden, 2s. 3d. 10,090

Week ending March 11.

Br shp Crofton Hall, Shanghai, 25c. cs 80,000

Week ending March 18.

Br shp, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 60,000

Week ending March 25.

Dch bk Willem Eggerts, Java, 21c., 22c. & 23c. cs 50,000

Week ending April 1.

Ger shp Wausbek, Java, 21, 22 & 23c. cs 70,000

Dch bk, Burgemeester Jankheer Caenen, Java, 21, 22 & 23c. cs 60,000

Week ending April 8.

Br bk, Lindley, Java, 20½, 21½@22½c. cs 60,000

Br shp Dalcairnie, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 70,000

Br shp Fairport, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 80,000

Br shp, Japan, 22@23c. cs 80,000

Week ending April 15.

It bk, Penang or Singapore, 19c. cs 35,000

Br bk Thistlebank, Java, 20, 21 & 22c. cs 100,000

Br shp Alice A. Leigh, Japan, 22@23c. cs 115,000

Week ending April 22.

Br bk Samoa, Saigon, p. t. cs 40,000

Br bk Inverness-shire, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 95,000

Br str Foyledale, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 65,000

Week ending May 6.

Br bk Elginshire, Japan, 22½@23½c. cs 80,000

It bk Savina, Marseilles, pt. 4,000

Br shp Wm Tilly, Japan, 23@24c. cs 70,000

Br bk Port Adelaide, Java, 20@21c. cs 55,000

Br bk Athlon, Dublin, 2s 6d. 8,000

Ger bk Atlantic, Dublin, 2s 4½d. 8,000

Ger shp Margaretha, Ger Baltic, pt. 7,800

Ger shp Wilhelm, Stockholm, 2s 6d. 8,000

Dch shp, Java, 20, 21 & 22c. cs 75,000

Week ending May 13.

Ger bk Bertha, Japan, 23@24c. cs 130,000

Br bk Albyn, Japan, 23@24c. cs 80,000

Br shp W. J. Pirrie, Japan, 23@24c. cs 100,000

Week ending May 20.

Br bk Beechdale, Hong Kong, p t. cs 80,000

Nor bk Inverdrule, Baltic, p t. 3,500

Nor bk Elizabeth, Baltic, p t. 8,000

Week ending May 27.

Nor bk Lady Blessington, Gothenburg, p t. 6,800

Am bk Lalla Rookh, Ireland, 3s. 5,000

Ger shp Elise, U K, p t. 8,000

Week ending June 3.

Br bk Oakbank, Java, p t. cs 75,000

Br shp Pegasus, Hong Kong, 23c. cs 95,000

Ger shp Helene, Stockholm, 3s. 9,000

Nor bk Elise, Baltic, p t. 6,000

Br shp Elisland, Japan, 23@24c. cs 100,000

Nor bk Wilhelm Birkedal, Baltic, p t. 5,000

Ger bk Cuba, Copenhagen, 3s. 1½d. 7,000

Nor bk, Ireland, 3s. 3d. 4,500

Br shp County of Edinborough, Calcutta, 16c. cs 85,000

It bk Antonio d'Abundo, Ireland, 3s. 5,000

Br shp Battle Abbey, Liverpool, 2s. 10½d. 8,750

Nor bk Grundloven, U. K., 3s. 3,750

Philadelphia.

Week ending Nov 5

Br shp Marechal Suchet, Japan, 22@23c. cs 80,000

Week ending Jan. 7.

Br str, Japan, 33@34c. cs 130,000

Week ending Jan. 14.

Br bk Golden Rod, Buenos Ayres, 11½c. cs 20,000

Br shp Rhuddlan Castle, Japan, 23c. cs 90,000

Br bk, Japan, 23@24c. cs 65,000

Week ending Jan. 21.

Br bk Kinross-shire, Japan, 23c. cs 95,000

Br bk Beechdale, Hong Kong, 21¾c. cs 65,000

Week ending Jan. 28.

Br bk Dundee, Japan, 23c. cs 75,000

Ger shp Peru, Japan, 23c. cs 85,000

Br bk Bowman, B Low, Japan, 23@24c. cs 60,000

Br bk Orion, Japan, 23@24c. cs 75,000

Week ending Feb. 4.

Br bk, Japan, 22@23c. cs 90,000

Br str Nyanza, Japan, 33@34c. cs 100,000

Ger bk Pitlochry, Japan, 23@24c. cs 120,000

Br shp Glenecleva, Japan, 23@24c. cs 100,000

Week ending Feb. 11.

Br bk Elganshire, Japan, 22½c. & 23½c. cs 90,000

Br bk Glenlee, Japan, 23@24c. cs 60,000

Week ending Feb. 18.

Br bk Lady Wentworth, Japan, 23c. cs 100,000

Ger bk Chill, Japan, 23c. cs 80,000

Week ending March 4.

Br shp Wm Marshall, Japan, 23@24c. cs 80,000

Br shp Dalgonar, Japan, 23@24c. cs 100,000

Week ending March 11.

Br shp Wm Mitchell, Japan, 23 & 24c. cs 70,000

Br bk James Kerr, Japan, 23@24c. cs 95,000

Ger bk Hoffnung, Dunkirk or Dieppe, 2s. 9,000

Week ending March 18.

Br bk Glencona, Japan, 23&24c. cs 100,000

Week ending April 1.

Dch shp Friede, London, 2s. nap 10,000

Week ending April 15.

Br shp Benlarig, Java, 20, 21 & 22c. cs 70,000

Week ending April 22.

Br shp West Lothian, Japan, 22½& 23½c. cs 65,000

Week ending May 13.

Br shp Foyledale, Japan, 22½ & 23½c. cs 80,000

Week ending May 20.

Br bk Kentmore, Calcutta, p t. cs 65,000

Week ending May 27.

It bk America, Corsica & Naples, 18c & 3s. cs 25,000 & 3,500

It bk Harrington, Lisbon, 19c & 3s 3d. cs 8,500 & 3,500

Week ending June 3.

Br shp W H Pierrie, Java, 23@24c. cs 80,000

It bk Progreso, Lisbon, 3s. 3d. 3,000

Nor bk Ole Knudsen, Denmark, 3s. 6d. 2,500

Br bk Greenland, Sables d'Olonnes, 3s. 6d. cde 5,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:

May 24.

Am str Alliance, Colon, 918 cs

May 25.

Port str Donna Maria, Oporto, 2,500 cs

Port str Dona Maria, Azores, 290 bbls, 1,850 cs

May 27.

Dtch str Nederland, Anjier, f o, 80,030 cs

It bk Teocle, Hoilo, Phil Is, 52,000 cs

Ger str Holstein, Hayti, 13 bbls, 330 cs ref, 100 cs gas

Br sch Cameo, St Croix, 425 cs

Br str Sallust, Buenos Ayres, 400 cs nap, 50,000 cs ref

Br str Sallust, Montevideo, 20 cs ben, 17,700 cs ref

Br str Portia, St Johns, 243 bbls

Ger str Holstein, Cartagena, 3 bbls, 1,000 cs

Br str Altai, Kingston, 8 bbls, 1,000 cs

Br str Altai, Greytown, 500 cs

Br str Altai, Port Limon, 150 cs

Br str Altai, Savanilla, 1,240 cs

May 28.

Am sh Rence, Hong Kong, 65,500 cs

Br bk Avola, Maranham, 11,400 cs

Br sch Alert, Guadaloupe, 500 cs

Br str Fontabelle, Demerara, 1,855 cs

Fr str Pretoria, Guadaloupe, 2,350 cs

Fr str Pretoria, Antigua, 112 cs

Fr str Pretoria, Demerara, 110 cs

Fr str Pretoria, Barbadoes, 500 cs

Fr str Pretoria, St Lucia, 275 cs

Fr str Pretoria, St Kitts, 100 cs

Fr str Pretoria, St Martins, 25 cs

Fr str St Vincent, 400 cs

Fr str St Croix, 3 bbls, 365 cs

Br str Castle Eden, Kingston, 1,000 cs

Br str Castle Eden, Livingston, 4 drms, 20 cs

Br str Castle Eden, Cape Gracias, 20 cs

Br str Castle Eden, Belize, 106 cs

May 31.

Br bk Iverna, Shanghai, 91,575 cs

Ger str Excelsior, Flushing, f o, 1,600,000 gls blk

Br str Cearense, Ceara, 75 cs

Br str Saginaw, Hayti, 2 bbls, 1,058 cs

Br str Maori, Callao, 6,500 cs

Br str Maori, Salaverry, 1,300 cs

Br str Maori, Guayaquil, 7,300 cs

June 1.

Br str Grenada, Ciudad Bolivar, 200 cs

Br str Grenada, Grenada, 500 cs

Br str Grenada, Trinidad, 1,550 cs

Ger str Standard, Flushing, f o, 1,275,000 gls blk

Dtch str Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 1,750,000 gls blk, 250 bbls

Nor bk Morning Light, Gefle, 7,567 bbls ref, 400 bbls nap

Ger sh August, Stockholm, 300 bbls nap, 9,264 bbls ref

June 2.

Dtch str Bremerhaven, Antwerp, 1,335,000 gls blk

Ger str Brilliant, Flushing, f o, 1,425,000 gls blk

Nor str Uller, Demerara, 2,750 cs

Br str Eastern Prince, Buenos Ayres, 3,000 cs

Br str Eastern Prince, Rosario, 500 cs

Br str Eastern Prince, Montevideo, 10,800 cs

Br str Orinoco, Bermuda, 48 bbls, 3 cs

Philadelphia.

May 20.

Br str Kasbek, Cette, 1,240,000 gls cde blk

May 21.

Br str Batoum, London, 1,606,313 gls

It bk San Giuseppe, Oporto, 1,211 bbls, 13,200 cs ref, 60 cs nap

May 23.

Ger str Willkommen, Flushing f o, 1,247,079 gls blk

May 24.

Ger str Gutheil, Flushing, f o, 1,200,000 gls blk

Dtch sh Tromp, Angiers f o, 68,500 cs

May 27.

Ger str Bayonne, Savona, 1,375,931 gls blk, 2,500 cs

Baltimore.

May 23.
Br sch City of Nassau, Harbor Island, 1,036 gls
Br sch Effie, Hopetown, 250 gls
May 26.
Dtch str La Campine, Amsterdam, 1,080,830 gls blk

Boston.

May 26.
Sch Sarah A Townsend, Sydney, N S, 10 bbls
May 24.
Str Yarmouth, Yarmouth, 10 bbls
May 28.
Sch Swanhilda, Hantsport, 10 bbls
Sch Ethel B., Windsor, 2 bbls
Str Halifax, Halifax, etc, 8 bbls
June 1.
Sch J B Martin, Annapolis, N S, 2 bbls

San Francisco.

May 21.
Sch John G. North, Honolulu, 400 cs
Bk Annie John, Hilo, 210 cs
Sch Mary Dodge, Kahului, 257 cs

Exports of Petroleum.

FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Refined.

	Week ending June 3, 1898.	Jan. 1 to June 3, 1898.	Jan. 1 to June 4. 1897.
Aalborg	.....	170,403	225,503
Aarhuus	.....	1,296,700	349,650
Acajutla	.....	.....	32,000
Adelaide	.....	727,100	512,730
Aden	.....	110,000	.....
Alexandria	.....	.....	876,200
Algiers	.....	600,959	247,000
Algoa Bay	.....	192,339	83,950
Amoy	.....	.....	1,102,500
Amsterdam	.....	5,142,500	3,395,000
Antwerp	.....	800,300	3,028,320	8,165,230
Aracaju, Brazil	1,335,000	8,505,000	8,775,000
Arica	.....	.....	106,125
Aruba	.....	4,250	.....
Auckland	.....	.....	5,000
Avonmouth	.....	204,100	166,680
Azores	.....	2,850,000	4,929,400
Bahamas	.....	128,016	119,395
Bahia	.....	1,781	4,109
Bangkok	.....	1,118,020	887,130
Barbadoes	.....	387,800	.....
Barranquilla	5,000	254,252	91,350
Beira	.....	70,500	88,450
Belfast	.....	6,500	1,000
Belize	.....	850,000	.....
Bermuda	1,000	101,700	121,611
Bluefields	2,500	103,273	129,451
Boca del Toro	.....	33,010	.....
Bombay	.....	10,777	1,500
Bremen	.....	2,199,900	1,860,300
Brisbane	.....	.....	15,081
Buenos Ayres	.....	642,800	476,671
Calcutta	530,000	3,850,440	3,216,850
Caldera	.....	4,498,360	3,987,470
Caleta Buena	.....	1,750	.....
Callao	.....	65,000	261,440	66,440
Campeche	.....	2,000	1,950
Canary Islands	.....	50,000	600,250
Cape Gracias	200	1,548	700
Cape Town	.....	307,200	448,440
Cartagena	10,750	155,690	110,584
Carupano	.....	36,970	27,160
Ceara	750	123,390	260,662
Cebadello	.....	.....	90,000
Ceiba	.....	1,000	4,000
Charlottetown	.....	11,000	8,500
Christiansand	.....	.....	860,000
Ciudad Bolivar	2,000	44,470	14,850
Colombo	.....	.....	337,080
Colon	9,180	242,500	162,885
Copenhagen	.....	614,500	870,000
Corinto	.....	93,000	13,500
Cork	.....	391,500	105,080
Coro	.....	11,400	13,800
Corral	.....	20,500	40,000
Cuba	.....	347,548	2,920
Cumana	.....	4,700	4,650
Curacoa	.....	80,154	84,631
Delagoa Bay	.....	104,800	302,526
Demerara	47,150	284,800	287,972
Desterro	.....	165,910	123,850
Domenica	.....	10,950	20,790
Dover, f. o	.....	13,006,000	9,146,682
Dublin	.....	1,162,800	1,175,822
Dunedin	.....	304,800	218,400
Dutch Guiana	.....	61,000	48,350
East London	.....	314,922	274,704
Esjberg	.....	116,900	120,650
Eten	.....	2,000	....
Flushing, f. o	4,300,000	61,017,650	51,055,240
Freemantle	.....	423,800	395,432
French Guiana	.....	41,084	10,600
Gefle	386,000	386,000	.....
Genoa	.....	.....	318,030
Gibraltar	.....	388,700	341,540
Grand Cayman	.....	.....	20,000
Grand Bassan	.....	100,000	.....
Grenada	5,000	43,500	37,350
Greytown	5,000	63,224	67,970
Guadaloupe	28,500	113,250	71,930
Guanta	.....	4,450	9,000
Guayaquil	73,000	157,300	121,102
Haiphong	.....	.....	370,000
Halifax	.....	16,266	13,050
Hamburg	.....	2,739,500	.....
Harbor Breton	.....	3,124	.....
Hayti	14,645	332,577	344,270
Hiogo	.....	943,500	.....
Hodeidah	.....	760,000	.....
Hong Kong	655,000	5,474,870	4,695,450
Honolulu	.....	225,000	120,000
Ipswich	.....	.....	63,568
Iquique	.....	1,000	26,000
Iquitos	.....	.....	20,130
Jamaica	20,000	431,574	458,019
Kobe	.....	.....	60
Koenigsberg	.....	130,900	.....
La Guayra	.....	349,729	271,740
La Libertad	.....	200	40,000
La Plata	.....	15,000	20,000
Leghorn	.....	.....	283,470
Limerick	.....	.....	172,000
Lisbon	.....	65,100	7,300
Liverpool	.....	3,176,900	4,757,908
Livingston	600	9,257	12,870
London	.....	10,766,445	5,964,257
Lyttleton	.....	120,000	236,080
Macassar, f. o	.....	302,710	472,750
Macelo	.....	289,000	164,450
Madeira	.....	26,000	17,500
Manaos	.....	100,690	119,684
Maracaibo	.....	76,165	74,335
Maranham	114,000	203,272	132,422
Martinique	.....	92,153	110,000
Melbourne	.....	3,343,383	2,960,992
Mocha	.....	100,000	.....
Mollendo	.....	.....	2,600
Molucco Island	.....	.....	314,160
Montevideo	284,000	1,420,100	1,387,000
Montserrat	.....	1,200	1,900
Morocco	.....	.....	49,760
Mossel Bay	.....	64,370	35,160
Napier	.....	.....	51,360
Nassau	.....	68,371	44,455
Nelson	.....	.....	64,800
Newcastle, Aus	.....	141,600	24,100
Newcastle, Eng	.....	5,000	5,000
Old Providence	.....	1,015	10,900
Oporto	25,000	314,986	410,850
Oran	.....	52,457	145,200
Pacasmayo	.....	11,500	2,000
Pedang	.....	.....	489,480
Palermo	.....	50,000	.....
Para	.....	839,273	915,108
Parahyba	.....	77,500	50,000
Paranagua	.....	.....	98,959
Payta	.....	5,000	3,500
Penang	.....	1,684,970	488,600
Pernambuco	.....	1,044,870	967,510
Philippine Isl	520,000	520,000	.....
Pimental	.....	2,000	1,067,510
Pisco	.....	7,000	6,500
Port Elizabeth	.....	85,132	563,340
Port Limon	1,500	37,967	.....
Port Natal	.....	349,770	800,010
Portishead	.....	8,900	.....
Porto Cabello	.....	153,171	198,720
Porto Rico	.....	131,940	123,060
Progreso	.....	1,830	3,450
Puerto Barrios	.....	12,454	10,700
Puerto Cortez	.....	18,327	7,743
Punta Arenas	.....	23,620	19,500
Queenstown	.....	334,660	.....
Rangoon	.....	443,960	283,290
Rio G. do Sul	.....	572,783	549,880
Rio Janeiro	.....	1,790,860	2,591,600
Rosario	5,000	1,110,979	13,504
Rotterdam	1,702,500	17,763,300	14,107,896
Saigon	.....	809,760	1,280,870
Salaverry	13,000	20,000	.....
San Andreas	.....	26,466	.....
San Domingo	.....	372,299	372,236
San Fernando	.....	13,800	4,000
San Paulo	.....	.....	154,500
Santa Martha	.....	450	2,150
Santos	.....	1,216,300	175,666
Savanilla	12,400	92,145	108,486
Shanghai	915,750	20,714,840	21,099,280
Sierre Leone	.....	10,000	.....
Singapore	.....	.....	100
Sligo	.....	.....	64,575
St. Bartholom's	.....	.....	1,000
St. Croix	8,050	27,400	18,638
St. John, N.B.	.....	1,000	.....
St. John's, N.F.	13,714	199,205	113,967
St. Kitts	1,000	40,310	145,710
St. Lucia	2,750	29,594	41,112
St Martins	250	3,400	5,802
St. Pierre, Miq.	.....	1,338	2,595
St. Thomas	.....	16,050	18,892
St. Vincent, C.V	4,000	30,000	59,500
Stockholm	475,500	817,200	427,807
Svendborg	.....	172,095	.....
Sydney	.....	2,265,550	1,417,320
Talcahuano	.....	1,531,600	1,773,000
Tampico	.....	100,152	100,691
Townsville	.....	96,000	96,000
Tralee	.....	.....	147,699
Trinidad	15,500	300,120	237,186
Truxillo	.....	5,570	2,300
Turks Island	.....	3,796	4,122
Valparaiso	.....	575,500	214,500
Vera Cruz	.....	4,000	1,250
Victoria	.....	.....	140,000
Wellington	.....	414,096	248,880
Yokohama	.....	6,498,130	4,105,800
Zanzibar	.....	530,000	280,250
Totals	.....	12,805,237	218,673,840	190,829,591

Crude.

Algoa Bay	.....	9	.....
Brisbane	.....	13,178	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	2,620
Demerara	.....	526	.....
Frontera	.....	100	.....
Havana	.....	773,039	1,032,391
Melbourne	.....	10,000	.....
Port Limon	.....	.....	51
Porto Rico	.....	218,150	.....
Rio Janeiro	.....	.....	1,046,410
St. John, N. B.	.....	.....	109,120
Vera Cruz	.....	.....	100,000
Totals	.....	1,015,002	2,290,601

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	2,290	2,380
Aden	.....	.....	100
Algoa Bay	.....	450	.....
Bahia	.....	.....	285
Barbadoes	.....	.....	117
Belize	.....	152	.....
Bermuda	.....	1,745	1,760
Bremen	.....	349,250	.....
Brisbane	.....	2,130	.....
Buenos Ayres	3,850	32,769	28,632
Cape Town	.....	2,706	865
Cartagena	.....	.....	510
Copenhagen	.....	25,400	.....
Corinto	.....	.....	20
Cork	.....	.....	219,327
Cuba	.....	3	.....
Curacao	.....	800	589
Delagoa Bay	.....	200	.....
Demerara	.....	.....	20
Dunedin	.....	2,400	3,950
East London	.....	100	850
Freemantle	.....	822	.....
French Guiana	.....	57	.....
Gefle	20,500	20,500	.....
Greytown	.....	.....	40
Halifax	.....	5	.....
Hayti	950	4,292	17,864
Honolulu	.....	.....	280
Jamaica	.....	154	175
Kobe	.....	.....	50
La Guayra	.....	70	.....
Lisbon	.....	300	950
Liverpool	.....	920,323	808,440
London	.....	1,818,900	894,472
Lyttleton	.....	1,440	.....
Manaos	.....	5,838	625
Maracaibo	.....	.....	38
Maranham	.....	19	.....
Melbourne	.....	33,196	17,982
Montevideo	190	570	500
Nassau	.....	.....	50
Para	.....	7,809	623
Portishead	.....	222,100	251,950
Port Limon	.....	.....	120
Port Natal	.....	255	720
Porto Rico	.....	237	249

PRATT'S PATENT
PREPARED GASOLENE

Adapted to all kinds of Gas Machines 86, 88° and 90° Gravities.

Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene For use in Vapor Stoves. Made in accordance with the recommendations of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers and guaranteed not to smoke, smell or gum the burner.

Redistilled Naphthas Also Fuel Oil, Lima Crude, Distillates, &c.; prepared especially for Gas Companies and obtainable either in barrel or tank car.

Boulevard Gas Fluid For use in Vapor Street Lamps, Plumbers' Torches, &c.

Double-Distilled Deodorized Benzine and Naphtha of all grades and gravities from 62° to 76°, for manufacturing varnishes and mixed paints, rubber and gossamer goods, floor and table oil cloths, as well as for general use of druggists, dyers, cleaners, etc., etc.

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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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Puerto Cortez..	.....	125	.....
Queenstown ...	.....	51,120	.....
Rio Janeiro ...	.....	2,950	2,195
San Domingo..	.....	.....	1,972
Santos	.....	2,200	2,000
Savanilla	.....	458	51
Shanghai	.....	.....	50
St. Croix	.....	90	89
St. John, N. B.	.....	250	.....
St. Johns, N. F.	.....	100	114
St. Kitts	.....	.....	10
St. Thomas	.....	5	10
Stockholm	15,200	15,200	.....
Sydney	.....	41,054	24,703
Trinidad	.....	110	120
Valparaiso	.....	.....	1,300
Vera Cruz	.....	.....	10
Wellington	.....	2,059	1,180
Totals	40,690	3,491,560	2,286,482

Meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society held its meeting on the third instant at the College of the City of New York, forty-four members present, and Dr. Wm. McMurtrie presiding.

The following papers were read:

(1) F. J. Pope, "A Preliminary Note on the Titaniferous Magnetites of Eastern Ontario."

(2) E. J. Levine, "A Comparison of Some Methods Used for the Determination of Starch."

(3) C. H. Fulton, "The Assay of Telluride Ores."

(4) W. S. Meyers, "Note on a Convenient Method for Maintaining Reduction of Ferrous Solutions."

(5) C. F. McKenna, "Slag Cements."

(7) G. L. Heath, "A Short Study of Methods for the Estimation of Sulphur in Coal." Read by title.

Dr. McKenna's paper gave a very interesting resume of the status of slag cements and was discussed by Messrs. Richardson and McMurtrie.

A report by the secretary showed that nine regular and two special meetings had been held, at which thirty-five papers had been read, with an average attendance of about fifty. The membership of the section is 276.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place in accordance with the recent action of the section in ordering the election for the June meeting instead of October as formerly, thus enabling the summer months to be more profitably used in accumulating interest and material for the next season's meetings.

Dr. McMurtrie was unanimously re-elected chairman, after a neat little speech by Prof. Bogert, in which the appreciation of the section was well expressed for the efficient conduct of the meetings during the season. Dr. McMurtrie replied that it was his desire that some one else should succeed him, but that if it were the wish of the section to have him continue in office another year he would not decline, but would continue in the effort to make the New York Section the largest and most active of any of the sections; in which effort, however, he needed and desired the hearty co-operation and assistance of every member, present and absent. On motion the nominations were closed and a unanimous rising vote taken.

Durand Woodman was re-elected secretary and treasurer, no other nomination being made, as also the Executive Committee—C. A. Doremus, A. C. Hale and A. A. Breneman. Delegates to the Scientific Alliance—E. E. Smith and Marston T. Bogert.

After the meeting seventeen members adjourned for refreshments, over which the chairman presided, assisted by the secretary.

The next meeting will be held early in October.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

While there has been no marked improvement in general trade, there has been less complaint, and in textiles the outlook is regarded as indicating brighter prospects, while in the principal staples the movement is said to be fully up to the average at this season of the year. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter some improvement is noticeable in the demand for paints and oils, the weather conditions being more favorable, but the movement is not active. Chemicals and dyes have been quiet and in drugs the movement has been fair. Reports from the industrial centers are more satisfactory, the cotton mills having fair orders, while many of the woolen mills are preparing to resume operations on full time, the prospects of active demand in the Autumn being regarded as unusually promising, as indicated by an active inquiry. The iron and other metal manufacturing industries continue actively employed, and of course that class of producers supplying the wants of our army and navy are working to their full capacity. The labor situation is less satisfactory, two new strikes of considerable importance being reported, one at South Bend, Ind., involving over 1,000 hands, and that of the 'longshoremen at Philadelphia, where 2,000 have gone on strike. The former is for an increase of wages and the latter against a readjustment of the wage and time scale. There have also been a number of scattered small strikes and considerable discontent is heard, due, it is believed, to the advance in the cost of many of the necessaries of life. As the number of unemployed is smaller than it has been in a long time, it will probably be found difficult to supply the places of the strikers, a condition of affairs of which they are probably availing themselves. The great agricultural staples have varied considerably during the past week, due to speculative operations. Wheat opened on Tuesday at $1.11¼, declining steadily to 83¼c. on Wednesday for July delivery, but then a reaction set in, the advance continuing to the close on Friday, the final sales being at $1.01⅜. Corn opened at 37⅝c. and ranged during the remainder of the week from 37⅜@38¼c., closing at 37⅞c. Oats have scarcely varied from 30c., but were stronger on Friday and closed at 30½c. Cotton has given speculative operators little opportunity for profits, the variations being slight, the range for the week having been 6.39@6.51c., with the close at 6.42c. Lard has been weak and irregular, July selling at Chicago down to 6c. on Thursday, but recovering on Friday, closing at 6⅛c. The market for time money has been easy, with the offerings liberal and the demand somewhat better. Rates at the close were 2½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent., with some business done at 1¼ per cent., and this was about the average. The closing rate on Friday was 1½ per cent. Mercantile paper has been in good demand, and the supply having increased the volume of business was quite large. Rates at the close were 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, having four to six months to run, and 5@6 per cent. for other grades. The price of silver advanced steadily throughout the week, owing to large Eastern demand and later to action in Congress, and closed on Friday at 59¾@60¾c. per ounce for commercial bars, and 59⅞@61c. for Government assay bars. Mexican dollars closed at 45¾c. bid and 46½c. asked. The market for sterling exchange was dull and easy early in the week, but later there was a decidedly stronger market. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.84¼@4.84½c. for 60 days, 4.86¼c. for demand, and 4.86½c. for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills was fair, with rates fairly steady. Rates at the close were 4.83¼@4.83¾c. The Industrials have been in favor during the past week and the more popular ones have scored a substantial gain, while Whiskey alone suffered a material decline. A feature of the week was the strength shown by the Industrials as a class on Friday, when the general market broke in response to news from Washington. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange was irregular and easily influenced by war or other news. On advices Friday of the passage of a resolution by the Senate providing for the coinage of the silver bullion at the rate of $4,000,000 per month, there was a struggle of the bull operators to unload and a sharp break resulted.

Sugar stock advanced steadily, each day's trading developed a gain, despite assertions made that there had been no arrangement made with the Arbuckles to harmonize the Sugar interests, and that vigorous opposition was to be expected from the Doscher refinery. The stock received substantial support from insiders, and their action gave confidence to other operators. The last sale on Friday was at 142½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 138½@144½, the lowest, Tuesday, and the highest Friday, closing to-day at 143½ bid.

Cotton Oil stock was affected early in the week by the decline in lard, but later it received support on the report of generally improved condition of the concern and the belief that there would be a large foreign demand for the products. Trading on Friday was quite active, and the final sale was at 22⅝, the highest of the week.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 21½@22⅝, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Friday, closing to-day at 22 bid.

Lead stock advanced steadily under reports of improved business and condition of the concern, which is said to have benefited considerably by the increase in the price of pig lead, of which it is said to have a large stock purchased at lower figures. There was a slight reaction toward the close, due to efforts to realize profits, the last sale being at 35.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 33@36⅛, the lowest Tuesday and the highest Friday, closing to-day at 35½ bid.

Whisky stock was buoyed up by the strength in the other Industrials, and the support given by insiders, but weakened with the general market on Friday, and closed at 11½, the lowest of the week.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 11½@12⅞, the lowest Friday and the highest Wednesday, closing to-day at 11¾ bid.

Linseed Oil stock received considerable attention, but was inclined to sag and was influenced by the course of the general market. Sales were made on Tuesday at 21½, later at 20½, and closed on Friday at 20.

Rubber stock was irregular, fluctuating from day to day under trading influences, there being no news of consequence regarding the concern or its prospects. Sales were made on Tuesday at 20½@21, on Wednesday at 20⅝@21¼, on Thursday at 20, and on Friday at 20½.

Tobacco stock varied from 108½@110⅛ under trading influences, and closed on Friday at 109.

Leather stock sold on Tuesday at 8½, on Wednesday at 8, and closed on Friday at 7⅞.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name.	*Amount.*	*Bid*	*Asked.*	*Last Sale of Bonds.*
Am Cotton Oil Co.....	$20,237,100	22	22⅜	.....
pref	10,198,600	74¼	75½	.....
bonds 8 ℘ ct. g. 1900..	3,068,000	—	—	105 May 27, '98
Am. Soda Fountain Co.....	1,250,000	5	9	.....
pref.....	1,250,000	50	60	.....
2d pref.....	1,250,000	20	30	.....
Am Spirits Mfg. Co.....	28,000,000	11¼	11⅞	.....
pref 5 ℘ ct. limit.....	7,000,000	30	33½	.....
bonds 6 ℘ ct. g 1915...	2,000,000	—	—	77 May 17, '98
Am. Straw Board Co	6,000,000	26¾	27	.....
Am Sugar Refining Co...	36,968,000	142⅜	142⅝	.....
pref 7 ℘ ct.....	36,668,000	114	115¼	.....
Am. Tobacco Co.....	17,900,000	108¾	109	.....
pref 8 ℘ ct.....	11,935,000	117	120	.....
div scrip 1898.....	3,762,000	—	—	50½ June 2, '98
Celluloid Co.....	3,000,000	68	70	.....
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Membership	.....	—	—	$225—Nov. 11, '97
Diamond Match Co.....	11,000,000	139½	140	.....
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.....	26,000,000	51½	52	.....
pref 7 ℘ ct.....	14,000,000	101¼	102½	.....
National Lead Co.....	14,236,400	35	36	.....
pref 7 ℘ ct.....	14,904,000	106¾	107½	....
National Linseed Oil Co.....	18,000,000	20	21	....
6 ℘ ct. gold deb.....	1,400,000	—	—	.....
National Starch Co.....	4,450,700	6¾	7½	....
1st pref 8 ℘ ct.....	2,219,400	60	80	.....
2d pref 12 ℘ ct.....	1,846,800	18	30	.....
1st mort. 6 ℘ ct 1920.	3,837,000	—	—	106 Mar. 14, '98
National Wall Paper Co.....	30,000,000	—	50	.....
bonds 8 ℘ ct.....	8,000,000	—	—	.....
P. Lorillard Co	3,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.....	2,000,000	110	113	.....
Proctor & Gamble Co.....	1,250,000	232	—	.....
pref	2,250,000	165	170	.....
1st mort. bonds.....	.....	113	115	.....
Produce Exchange Membership..	.....	—	—	$133—Apr. 19, '97
Quicksilver Mining Co.....	5,708,700	1¾	2	.....
pref 7 ℘ ct.....	4,291,300	4½	8	.....
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	2,000,000	40	—	.....
Standard Oil Co.....	102,233,700	436	437	.....
U. S Leather Co.....	52,711,100	7¾	8	....
pref 8 ℘ ct.....	62,111,300	64¾	65	.....
bonds 6 ℘ ct. g.....	5,280,000	—	—	114 May 27, '98
U. S. Playing Card Co.....	3,600,000	.....	90	.....
U. S. Printing Co.....	3,500,000	.....	90	.....
U. S. Rubber Co.....	20,166,000	20	20¾	.....
pref.....	19,409,500	78	78½	.....

Mr. James W. Henton, manager of the Auckland house of Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., who is on a trip around the world, was in town last week and was the guest of Col. Fitch, of Parke, Davis & Co., at the Drug Club, on Wednesday. Mr. Henton's firm established the first jobbing drug house in New Zealand, and now have branches at three of the leading ports.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1898.

ALKALI.—There has been no change in this article since our last report. Considerable inquiry is noted for both prompt and future deliveries. Domestic high test is obtainable at .57½@.62½c. f. o. b. works. Foreign is firmly held at prices named in last report, and a moderate jobbing demand noted.

CAUSTIC SODA—Continues fairly active; sales, however, are mostly confined to jobbing parcels, which are quoted at 1.65@1¾c., as to test and quantity. Foreign is in moderate supply, with no change noted.

SAL SODA—Is quiet, with .50@.55c. named for prime American brands, either on spot or for future delivery. Foreign makes are held at .75@.80c. on spot, and .67½@.70c. to arrive and for shipment.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is comparatively scarce, with 1.80@1.85c. named for prime Liverpool makes. To arrive, 1¾@1.80c. will buy, and shipments are without change.

NITRATE OF SODA—Is dull, but little being done either on spot or for shipments. Jobbing parcels are obtainable from second hands at 2⅛@2⅜c. while to arrive 2.05@2.15c. is named, as to quantity. These figures are also quoted for shipment, but might be shaded on firm offer.

FACTS ABOUT ZINC WHITE

Extract from the British Parliamentary Report, 1894:

"It is known that if lead in any form, even in what may be "infinitesimal quantities, gains entrance into the system for a "lengthened period by such channels as the stomach, by swallowing "lead dust in the saliva, or through the medium of food or drink, by "the respiratory organs, as by the inhalation of dust, or through the "skin—there is developed a series of symptoms the most frequent of "which is colic."

Pure lead paint disintegrates, powders, and "chalks off."

If applied on the outside of a building it may contaminate the drinking water;—on the inside, the food and air.

ZINC WHITE is absolutely harmless.

COMBINATION PAINTS based on **ZINC WHITE** are durable and do not chalk off. They can be used without danger, even should they contain lead. The Zinc holds the lead in place.

FREE:

Our Practical Pamphlet

"THE PAINT QUESTION."

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

52 Wall Street,

New York

LINSEED OIL.—XIII

Considered from a New Standpoint in Its Relations to the Manufacture of Varnishes, Paints, Dry Colors, Printing Inks and Linoleum.

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LINSEED OIL FILMS IN THEIR RELATION TO VISCOSITY.

Raw linseed oil, obtained either by pressure or by the percolating process, presents, at the ordinary temperature, a degree of viscosity which compares favorably with that of rapeseed, cottonseed, and poppy seed oils; but is inferior to that of castor oil and rosin oil.

Considered purely as a vegetable oil, and regardless of drying properties, it may be termed an oil of average viscosity.

Viscosity is independent of specific gravity; it means the hydrodynamical condition of a viscous fluid, or, in other words, the liquid friction or molecular aggregation.

The interdependence of viscosity and chemical composition is a subject in itself so complex that its discussion here would involve a review and comparative study of quite a number of viscous fluids and at the same time a consideration of the fact that, whatever the chemical condition (be it an homologous or an isomeric compound) its viscosity magnitude varies with the temperature.

Alcohol gives less evidence of molecular aggregation than water, and water less than linseed oil. All liquids, therefore, offer a special field for study, from the standpoint of their viscosity coefficient.

There is certainly a relationship existing between the chemical composition of linseed oil and its degree of viscosity, since there is one existing between linseed oil in the liquid state and linseed oil in solidified condition.

Without going further than this general outline of the purely scientific part of the subject, we shall consider the agencies that contribute to the increase or the decrease of linseed oil natural viscosity.

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF LINSEED OIL VISCOSITY.

The viscosity of linseed oil can be developed to almost any extent. In fact the only limit to this development is when it reaches the soldified condition.

The various methods known for increasing the viscosity of linseed oil or to develop its molecular aggregation, from the minimum to the maximum degree, are termed "bodying," "thickening," "saponifying," "oxidizing" and "solidifying."

As the viscosimeter is not what may be termed an instrument of rapid determination, the natural degree of viscosity in linseed oil is seldom tested by the buyer in a more critical way than the reversing of a vial "so as to watch the upward movement of the air bubble," a test of such general use that the mention of it was made in a preceding paper.

But, if the natural viscosity is not always considered in the article of commerce named linseed oil, it is otherwise with linseed oil intended for use in varnish making, linoleum and printing ink manufacturing.

The resulting film produced by linseed oil when "dry," being always the ultimate objective, it follows that the viscosity of the oil plays a very important role in the formation of the film structure.

In cases where linseed oil is to be applied on a surface like paper or cloth having such great absorbing power that it is necessary to reduce the penetrating property of the oil, a high degree of viscosity, capable of producing in drying a thick linseed oil film, is desirable.

In cases where, on the contrary, the penetrating quality of the oil is a desideratum, the natural viscosity of raw linseed oil, instead of being increased, is reduced by dilution with turpentine, as for instance in the case of paints. The dilution of linseed oil in this instance is further rendered necessary to offset the lack of fluidity produced by the admixture of dry pigments.

The same remarks about the viscosity of linseed oil apply to varnish making, because in this particular case both the natural and the artificial viscosity of linseed oil must be reduced by means of turpentine dilution, in order to offset the thickening effect of fossil resins and varnish gums.

As a corrollary it may be said that a linseed oil possessing a high degree of viscosity can be brought back to its original viscosity by means of a diluent or "thinner." There are applications where linseed oil is first treated with a view to impart a high degree of viscosity, to be subsequently reduced by means of a solvent or diluent, such as benzine or turpentine, to any inferior degree of fluidity or viscosity desired.

In printing ink, as well as in linoleum oils, the proper degree of viscosity which insures the working quality of the oil vehicle is given an importance equal to the question of a proper degree of oxidizing or "drying," for on the proper degree of adhesiveness and uniformity or evenness of the film produced mostly depends the market value of the finished product.

In varnishes the very same question of viscosity presents itself again in a different form, and finds expression in the classification of certain grades of varnishes according to their degree of viscosity into "heavy body," "medium wearing body" and "light drying body" varnishes.

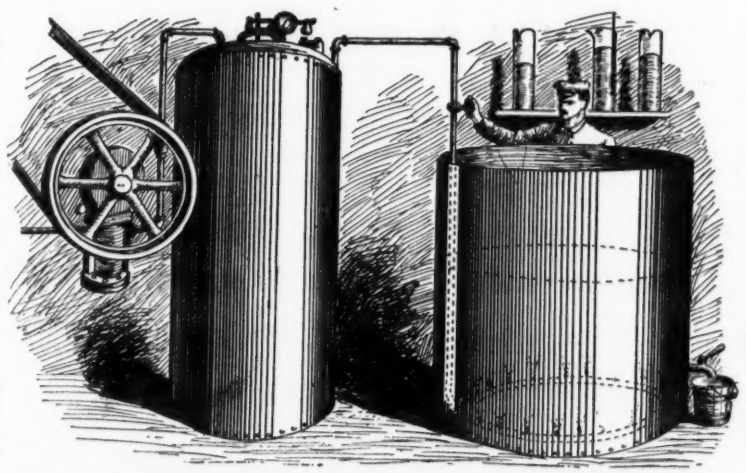
VARIOUS METHODS OF INCREASING THE LINSEED OIL NATURAL VISCOSITY.

There are four methods of increasing the natural viscosity of linseed oil, or, in other words, of producing an artificial viscosity, each one giving as a result a linseed oil film possessing a different texture and degree of adhesiveness or other characteristics.

First.—Bodying linseed oil by means of heat.

Second.—Bodying linseed oil by addition of oleates or resinates.

Third.—Bodying linseed oil by partial saponification.



LINSEED OIL THICKENING BY MEANS OF A CONTINUOUS CURRENT OF AIR.

Fourth.—Bodying linseed oil by a current of air, oxygen or ozonized air.

NATURAL VISCOSITY OF LINSEED OIL INCREASED BY HEAT.

Bodying linseed oil by means of heat is equivalent to the process of boiling or heating linseed oil without chemicals.

This result can be better attained in quantities not exceeding 100 gallons, as it is important to bring the temperature up to 550 deg. Fah. in the shortest possible time. A kettle mounted on a truck, such as is used in varnish making, is most desirable for this purpose.

Having placed the kettle over the fireplace with the 100 gallons of oil in it, raise the temperature by means of a well lighted fire of coke as rapidly as possible up to 550 deg. Fah. This being done, keep the oil over the fire for one hour, regulating the heat from 550 to 575 deg. Fah. After one hour remove the kettle from the fireplace and let the oil cool until it reaches 200 deg. Fah., which may require from six to eight hours.

As in the process already explained for making boiled oil, two "boilings" are necessary.

In this case, the oil having cooled down to 200 deg. Fah., is heated again the day after to 550 deg. Fah.; maintained at that temperature for another hour it is then ready for the storage tank, where, at the ordinary temperature, this oil will be found to have the consistency of a heavy syrup. Its original color is hardly modified; if anything, it is improved, but the odor is changed. Acrolein having developed during the heating process, the oil has lost its original flaxseed smell. Bodying linseed oil by means of repeated boilings or heating is not, therefore, a faultless process. Such oil may answer the purpose for printing ink, but not for linoleum goods, where elasticity of the film is a main consideration.

THICKENING LINSEED OIL BY MEANS OF OLEATES.

Thickening linseed oil by means of oleates and metallic soaps is a simple and effective method, which involves only a gentle boiling of the oil prior to the addition of oleates in proportions varying according to the degree of thickness desired.

This method implies, of course, the commercial existence of metallic oleates, which for the purpose specified is somewhat doubtful. Oil and varnish makers as a rule who have any use for metallic oleates produce them in their own factories. The same remarks may be made here as those that appeared in a previous paper on the subject of adding drying property to linseed oil by the addition of metallic linoleates. But in the case of oil thickening or for increasing the natural viscosity of the oil without the addition of any other property, the addition of a foreign substance such as a metallic oleate can be looked at in the light of an adulteration.

Any one who has endeavored to increase the "body" or the natural viscosity of linseed oil by means of an oleate of alumina or any other metallic soap has satisfied himself that the remedy is worse than the disease.

Alkaline soaps such as are found in commerce contain a large percentage of water, which impairs their solubility in linseed oil, even when heated. The same soap, when rendered anhydrous, acts differently. It is then readily soluble in linseed oil previously treated, and renders the oil more viscous after having been incorporated with it; but this increase of artificial viscosity is to the detriment of the drying property of the oil, because oleate of soda is a soap made from a non-drying fat.

As to oleate of alumina, its addition to linseed oil is not only objectionable for the very same reason as oleate of soda, but furthermore, on account of its extreme thickening power, which is more comparable, in its effect, to that of a solution of gelatine in water than to the action of an agent intended to develop viscosity in an oily fluid. Oleate of alumina is no doubt a valuable material in connection with thickening mineral oils and lubricants, but it cannot be used in linseed oil.

By the addition of an oleate to linseed oil, with the view to increase its natural viscosity, not only is the nature of the oil radically changed, but the transparency is affected also. The working properties of the oil, under the brush, and especially the flowing or spreading capacity, are more or less reduced; the homogeneity is impaired; and as the solubility of fatty substances in linseed oil varies according to the temperature, there is always a tendency of the oleate to separate from the body of the oil.

Whether it is an oleate of alumina, or of zinc or lead, maganese or iron that is used, the drawbacks already referred to are nearly the same.

It may be said further that they cause such "turbidity," and affect the "flowing" and the dissolving power of the oil to such an extent, that, except in cases where the linseed oil so "thickened" is to be used in special paint preparations and paint compounds, mention of which will be made later on, metallic oleates are not applicable to linseed oil as an article of commerce.

REQUIREMENTS OF A PURE LINSEED OIL THICKENING AGENT.

A thickening agent should be soluble in linseed oil without impairing the transparency, the drying and the dissolving power of the oil for resins, gums and metallic oxides.

By its use the molecular viscosity should be developed to the degree desired, and at the ordinary temperature. That is, without having to use a kettle and fireplace for the operation.

It should be done without the addition to the oil of any liquid, solid or other foreign substance that would constitute adulteration.

There is no adequate ingredient found in commerce to meet such requirements. The viscosity of linseed oil can therefore be increased only by the addition of oxygen gas or by heat, the former at the ordinary temperature, the latter at a temperature ranging between that of the boiling and the flashing points of linseed oil.

EFFECTS OF MOLTEN LEAD ON LINSEED OIL VISCOSITY.

By pouring molten lead into linseed oil, previously heated to 400 deg. Fah., a "heavy body" linseed oil, presenting remarkable drying properties, can be produced.

In a furnace of special construction, pig lead is melted, and when in a molten state allowed to flow in fine streams through a strainer into a kettle placed immediately underneath containing linseed oil previously heated to 400 deg. Fah.

From 5 to 6 per cent in weight of the lead passes into the oil in the form of a clear solution of lead linoleate without discoloration and produces a rapid drying oil of high viscosity.

EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR ON FINELY DIVIDED LINSEED OIL.

If we place linseed oil in a glass vessel, heat the oil to about 212 deg. Fah., and then, by means of compressed air connected with an atomizer, force it out in fine particles, and collect the oil thus atomized in a recipient below, we will find that its viscosity has been greatly increased. This is due to partial oxidation, caused by the air surrounding each particle of linseed oil.

Mention was made several years ago of an attempt to increase the viscosity of linseed oil at the ordinary temperature, by allowing it to run in fine streams through a fine strainer placed at the top of a tower at an altitude of 50 to 75 feet, thus to be acted upon by the oxygen during the fall into a reservoir at the foot of the tower.

But such a device, while theoretically correct, can hardly be used for the treatment of linseed oil on a large scale.

All these attempts to increase the viscosity of linseed oil without raising the temperature, and by simply developing the surface exposed to the action of oxygen, were only gradual steps to the more modern process of improved air blowers and apparatus constructed to force through the mass of the oil a continuous current of oxygen gas or ozonized air, which acts exactly on the same principle, but far more effectively.

LINSEED OIL VISCOSITY INCREASED BY A CONTINUOUS CURRENT OF AIR.

A continuous current of atmospheric air at the ordinary temperature being forced through a mass of linseed oil will gradually increase the natural viscosity of the oil. Should the oil be heated prior to forcing the air through it, the result will be more rapid.

In the adjoining illustration we have shown a Clayton air compressor capable of distributing a continuous current of air from the bottom of a storage tank through a mass of linseed oil.

According to the degree of viscosity desired, the amount of air should be regulated. In Summer the action of atmospheric air is much more rapid, but this is due, less to the effects of a high temperature, than to the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere.

Damp air, however treated, will have but a very slow action on the viscosity of linseed oil. Under the most favorable conditions it requires from fifteen to twenty hours to produce a "heavy body" linseed oil by means of a continuous current of atmospheric air.

LINSEED OIL VISCOSITY DEVELOPED BY A CURRENT OF OXYGEN GAS.

The progress accomplished during the past few years in the economical production of oxygen for industrial purposes naturally suggests the use of this gas for the treatment of linseed oil.

When a current of gas oxygen is distributed through a mass of linseed oil, previously heated to 200 degrees Fah., partial oxidation takes place, and the viscosity of the oil is developed accordingly. The action is more effective than that of atmospheric air; but under favorable conditions and by the use of an oxygen generator sufficiently powerful, it requires from ten to twelve hours to get the desired result with linseed oil at the ordinary temperature.

If linseed oil is previously heated to 200 degrees Fah., and a current of air and oxygen is passed through it, even without the addition of manganese borate, it becomes possible in from six to eight hours to get a varnish oil of a "good body" or viscosity. In presence of manganese borate the heaviest "body varnish oil can be made."

The oxygen is obtained from the decomposition of chlorate of potash by

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heat in a retort, sixty parts of chlorate of potash being first thoroughly mixed with forty pounds of manganese peroxide. This mixture will greatly facilitate the disengagement of the oxygen gas.

The retort is closed by a tight cover on which is mounted a delivery tube leading the oxygen gas into a linseed oil kettle.

The gas delivery tube connects with another tube, bringing air from the air blower, thus helping to carry off the oxygen gas from the retort into the linseed oil as soon as produced, and affording the requisite pressure to force and distribute it through the mass of the oil.

We thus have a mixture of air and oxygen acting on the oil, which is maintained at a temperature of 300 degrees Fah. The viscosity of the oil gradually increases and in three or four hours of such treatment the result is a bright, heavy oil, drying in from twelve to fifteen hours.

The manganese residuum in the retort can be recovered for use in making cheap rosin driers.

LINSEED OIL VISCOSITY DEVELOPED BY OZONIZED AIR.

With the recent advance in electricity, the production of alternating current generators of high power renders practicable the application of ozone, or still better, of ozonized air, to the treatment of linseed oil. The atmospheric air should first be dried and filtered, then passed through an ozonizing apparatus, when it is submitted to electrical discharges before being forced through the mass of linseed oil under treatment. The strongly oxidized, oxygenated compounds or gaseous mixtures thus produced act upon linseed oil and develop its viscosity.

Ozone is not an element, and its effects are due to oxygen in a particular state of chemical activity imparted by electricity.

Although several patents have been taken out here and abroad for the application of ozone or ozonized gas mixtures to the refining and bleaching of linseed oil by Muthel and Lutcke of Berlin and H. Pfanne of Rixdorf, it is safe to say that no oxonizing apparatus has ever been devised, except for laboratory experiments, that is capable of producing a current of ozonized air having a sufficient decolorizing power on linseed oil to remove the yellow coloring or chlorophyl.

The same, however, cannot be said of the effects of ozonized air on the viscosity of linseed oil. The oxidizing power of ozone is such that a current of dry air ozonized at 2 per cent. is sufficient to impart a degree of viscosity to linseed oil without the addition of any other oxidizing agent.

Some specimens of "heavy body" linseed oil obtained in this way have been examined recently, and they tended to show that the first solution of the problem of electricity as applied to linseed oil has been found. The oil examined is of the consistency of "lithographic varnish oil," very light in color and rapid drying. In drying it produces a colorless and elastic film.

CARBONIC ACID GAS AS A LINSEED OIL THICKENER.

To complete the nomenclature of agents capable of imparting viscosity to linseed oil, mention should be made here of a process patented a few years ago which is based on a new theory of imparting drying properties to fatty oils, by "combining in chemical union with such oils an absorbent or absorbents of carbonic acid, and then exposing the oil so treated to the presence of carbonic acid, whereby the oil is rapidly dried." The claim of the inventor, as above quoted, if verified by experience in the practical treatment of oils, should amount to the solution of a great chemical problem. It would upset the Chevreul theory, and modify nearly all the processes in existence for the treatment of linseed oil. Whether or not carbon dioxide can be absorbed and fixed by linseed oil, previously rendered basic, as claimed by the inventor, is a question that has not been sufficiently developed to afford ground for discussion.

No oil thus treated having reached us, we simply record the above as interesting data, which may suggest to chemists a new field for investigation and experiment in the manufacture of varnish oils and the increase of linseed oil viscosity.

VISCOSIMETERS AND LINSEED OIL VISCOSIMETRY.

Next to the "rule of thumb" test of viscosity by reversing a vial, the oldest method known for ascertaining comparatively the degree of viscosity consists in allowing a column of oil placed in a glass tube or another vessel of a cylindrical form to flow "naturally" through a small orifice. The longer the time required for the liquid to flow out, the greater its viscosity. This conclusion seems to be natural, but let us see to what extent it constitutes an improvement on the old "rule of thumb" test.

In the first place the natural flowing of a column of viscous fluid through a small orifice, under atmospheric pressure, in a given time, does not, unfortunately, preclude the existence of most important factors such as the forces of capillarity and adhesion, which render this "improved test" absolutely unreliable, not to speak of the inevitable clogging of the viscosimeter or apparatus when heavy oils are tested.

In the "rule of thumb" test above referred to, that little air bubble, going up at more or less speed, when the vial is reversed, tells invariably the same viscosimetric story, regardless of change in atmospheric pressure or other external influences. So, after all, everything being carefully considered, we find that this alleged improvement on the older and still persistent method of the vial turned upside down, used by nearly every buyer of oil to whom a sample of oil or other viscous fluid is submitted, upon close examination proves to be a step backward when a step forward was calculated.

How long did it require to realize those important facts? We will not go into the historical part of the story here.

Dr. S. Rideal and W. E. Youle first observed these unaccountable discrepancies. Then came Slotte with his viscosimeter consisting of two bulbs connected by capillary tubing. But his viscosimeter, while applicable to non-drying oils and gum solutions, can hardly be used for linseed oil viscosimetric determination. Next in chronological order we had Professor Perry's experiments on torsion viscosimeters, with the inherent difficulty of ascertaining first the torsional constant of the wire employed. And, finally, we had the torsion viscosimeter of Doolittle, which, in the writer's opinion, is the most delicate instrument of the kind he ever used in viscosimetric experiments.

A new application of compressed air has just supplied us with a new form of linseed oil viscosimeter.

Two cylinders, each of four gallons capacity, connected with a tube leading to an air pump; at the top a gauge registering the air pressure. One gallon of each oil to be examined is poured in each cylinder; then air is compressed until the gauge registers twenty pounds. At this stage the lower small orifice of each cylinder is simultaneously opened, by means of a double acting spring, and the two samples of oil under twenty pounds air pressure are simultaneously forced out in a stream of equal volume, under equal pressure, offering to the compressed air a force of resistance which is in proportion of their degree of viscosity.

(To be Continued.)

Cinchona Cultivation and Its Pioneers.

Suppose the human race were threatened by some supernatural power with the destruction of all its sources of medicine except one, which would it be wisest to select for preservation? Cast over in your mind all the drugs that have by the most extended and severest trials stood the test of experience and say which is the most precious to us. Very few, one is afraid, of the remedies which have come to light in the last ten or twenty years would be included in the small number from which the final choice must be made. We should discover in that moment that our firmest faith still rested in the virtues of the drugs of our fathers; rhubarb, ipecacuanha, aloes, opium, and cinchona would never have seemed, even compared with other medicaments, so dear at that moment. We should think of the uses to which each could be put, we should think of the success which had been obtained in the particular uses of each, and we should think of the extent to which each was employed at the present time; and what would be the result? Consider these facts about the last named of them and then say. Sir Clements R. Markham states, in that most interesting book of his on Peruvian bark, that the total number of deaths from fever in India alone was in 1880 at the rate of 1,500,000 annually. "At least half these deaths," he goes on to say, "will eventually be prevented by putting some cheap form of the cinchona alkaloids, retail, into every pansari's shop in the country." He boldly says that there is no drug more valuable to man than the febrifuge alkaloid which is extracted from the cinchona trees. That is, of course, the opinion of one who is not a physician, but who has probably taken care to weigh his words and consult the best opinion beforehand. His remarks as to the good effect which would follow the introduction of quinine into India were in the nature of a prophecy, but have they been belied? Has not quinine proved a boon to man, wherever introduced? Look at its enormous consumption at the present days. About 300 tons of this substance are consumed annually. In America it is of the supremest value; and, in fact, in all the rest of the warmer climates of the earth it is indispensable, while even in temperate regions such as ours it is employed extensively, and has proved itself one of the safest and surest specifics there is. Can we say more of any medicine?

The reader is left to answer the question. We will tacitly assume the nature of his reply, and on this assumption pass on to the statement that a drug which holds this position should be an object of the closest study. We rather think quinine has been neglected in later years. In the laboratories of its manufacturers, of course, it receive much attention, but, outside these, medical men, chemists and pharmacists are too much inclined to regard quinine as a familiar substance about which all is known that need be known or can be known. Especially have we noticed that there is not the general knowledge among pharmacists that there should be concerning the later stages in the history of the plant from which quinine is produced. We are not here thinking of the life history of the cinchona tree, but of the history of cinchona forests and plantations. That is the particular subject we propose to consider here. Our attention is going to be devoted for the space of a few pages to the history of the source of quinine from the time that it was first discovered to the present day; and we shall also have something to say of that source when it was only a possible one, and before it was made actually so by the researches principally of Pelletier and Caventou. On the earlier stages of that history we shall be brief, because they have been described very fully. On developments since the cultivation of the plant was conceived our account will be more detailed, and especially will it be concerned with the distinguished men who have brought the blessings of chincona to the doors of the civilized world.

Our purpose takes us back to the discovery of the cinchona tree in South America, its native home. The introduction of the bark to Europe ought to be as familiar to our school boys as the legend of Romulus and Remus. The present writer had heard of the Countess of Chinchon and her connection with cinchona bark before he had put his foot behind the dispensing counter, and how the boy who had not gained the same knowledge at an equally early stage of life would be the best contrast to Macaulay's schoolboy whom we could select. To the apprentice who wishes to extend his knowledge on the subject, no better book can be recommended than that of Sir Clements Markham's already named. We will give here the results of a rapid survey of this early history. The virtues of Peruvian bark were most probably unknown to the aborigines of South America, with the exception, perhaps, of the Indians in the neighborhood of Loxa. It was at that spot that its use was first made known to Europeans. The local name here given it was quinaquina ("bark of bark"), a form of reduplication in name which indicates possession of medical properties. The first European whom we know to have been cured of a fever by cinchona bark was a Jesuit, who, in 1600, preceded millions of other white men in gaining benefit from the cinchona tree. It is a curious point that some of the Indians appear to have thought little of cinchona, though its use was known to them, and others even had a repugnancy to it. The critical period for its introduction into Europe came in 1638, when the wife of the fourth Count of Chinchon (Chinchon is a town 24 miles from Madrid) lay sick of an intermittent fever in the Palace of Lima, the vice-regal home of her husband, who ruled over Peru on behalf of Spain. The corregidor of Loxa heard of the illness, and sent a parcel of bark to the palace. By tradition, says Sir Clements Markham, it is known that the particular species that cured the Countess was called cascarilla de chahuarguera, a variety of Cinchona officinalis. Mr. John Eliot Howard has pointed out that the alkaloidal constituent which probably cured the Countess was cinchonidine, in which the bark she took is particularly rich.

The Countess on her return to Spain in 1640 took a supply of quina bark with her. Thus it became partially known in Europe as pulvis comitassoe, which name was long given it by druggists and in commerce. The Countess's physician followed her from South America to Spain, and he also carried with him a quantity of the bark, which he sold at Seville for 100 reals a pound. The Countess herself diffused among the people on the estate a practical knowledge of the virtues of cinchona bark, and thus formed a centre from which the report of its virtues spread abroad. Linnaeus named the bark after her "cinchona," only, unfortunately, he misspelt the Countess's name, and this error has now become perpetuated, despite the hard pleading of Sir Clements Markham for reform and the equally earnest efforts of Pavon.

The Jesuits were the next to assist in promulgating the use of quina bark. In 1670 they sent parcels to Rome, whence it was distributed throughout Europe by Cardinal de Lugo. Hence the name "Jesuit's bark" and "Cardinal's bark." Hence also the favor from Roman Catholics and the opposition from Protestants which it received. In 1679 Louis XIV. bought the secret of preparing quinquina from Sir Robert Talbor, an English doctor, for 2,000 louis-d'or, a large pension, and a title. "From that time Peruvian bark seems to have been recognized as the most efficacious remedy for intermittent fevers." But down to 1714 medical men continued to champion its merits, or inveigh against its dangers, with little discrimination. The only instances preserved of the attention it received during the early period amongst literary people are its mention in the novel of Mme. de Genlis, founded on the cure of the Countess, and the poem of La Fontaine celebrating the cure of the Duchess de Bouillon by cinchona bark.

After the introduction of cinchona bark to Europe in this accidental fashion, came the first attempts to obtain scientific knowledge of the source of the new medicine. The first description of the quinquina tree is due to a famous French expedition to South America, which was undertaken for an entirely different purpose, and in which De la Condamine, Godin, Bouguer and the famous botanist, Joseph de Jussieu, took part. This was in 1735, and the last named visited Loxa four years later. In 1743 De la Condamine also visited Loxa, and, after obtaining some young plants with the intention of transporting them to Paris, saw them all swept overboard by a wave as his boat approached the mouth of the river Amazon. "This was the first attempt to transport cinchona plants from their native forests, and De la Condamine was the first man of science who examined and described this important plant. Before his visit to Loxa he had written on the quinquina tree. In 1742 Linnaeus established the genus cinchona, and called the plant yielding the Loxa bark Cinchona officinalis. It was afterward called C. Condaminea, after De la Condamine, but this name was again changed to C. officinalis. Joseph de Jussieu, after the departure of his colleague, visited Lima, traveled over a great part of Upper Peru, and, finally, also met with misfortune, as after fifteen years of labor he was robbed of his large collection of plants. This so affected De Jussieu that he returned to France deprived of reason. From 1640 to 1776 the Loxa bark was the only one met with in commerce, and the existence of the forests supplying it was seriously threatened by the reckless felling of trees which began when the demand for the bark became large.

Soon after the dates we have mentioned investigation began to proceed in other parts of South America. Thus Ruiz and Pavon, Spanish botanists, landed at Callao, in 1778, and began the collection of gray bark. They afterwards explored Chile pretty thoroughly and returned to Peru. A botanical collection they sent home was lost in a shipwreck, and their journals and other collections were destroyed by fire soon afterwards. They commenced again and left for Cadiz in 1788. Mutis, another Spaniard, was commissioned in 1783 to do for Granada what Ruiz and Pavon had been selected to do for Peru and Chile. He held the office of director of a botanical expedition in Granada from 1783 till 1808. Mutis even claimed to be the first to

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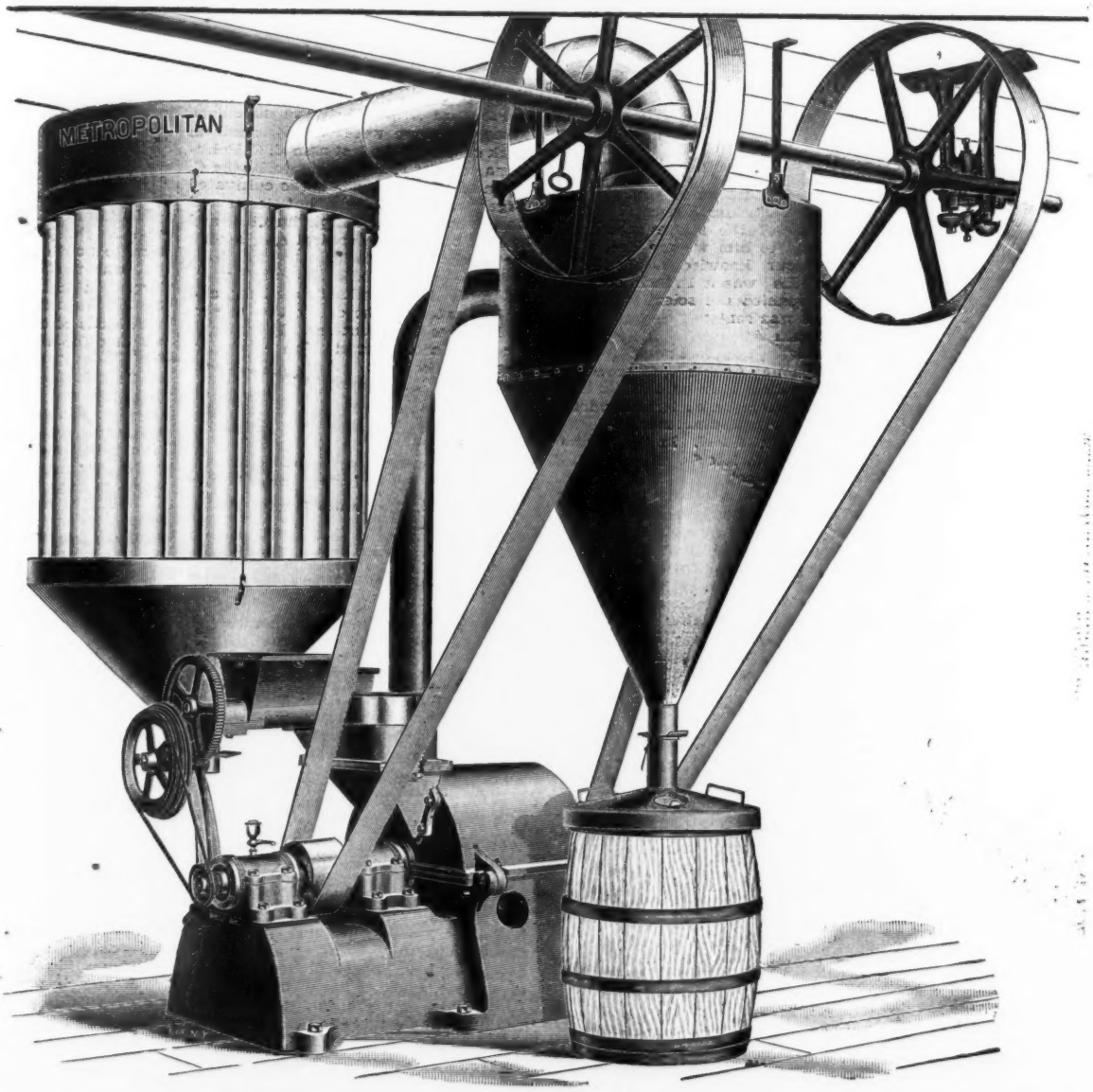

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We build two sizes to meet the requirements of both large and small manufacturers, and any one sufficiently interested to send us one hundred pounds of any dry material (freight prepaid) is invited to be present and see it run through the Mill, or we will grind or pulverize it to required grade, and return product together with information noting time required, Power, Speed and other data on which to base judgment for investment.

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discover the cinchona tree in Granada, and gave the date of his discovery as 1772. In the matter of cinchona pioneering Caldas was his disciple. A less distinguished disciple was Zea, who also made researches into the cinchonas of New Granada. Thus supplies of bark from various sources were gradually made available, and we find merchants following closely on the trail of investigators into those regions whence bark might be profitably brought. The merchants of Lima speculated in bark, and brought the gray bark of Huanuco into the European markets. At first in the best years, as many as 25,000 arrobas (an arroba equals 25 pounds) were exported from the province of Huanuco, and some large fortunes were made, says Poeppig. In 1785 a Lima merchant devoted $2,000 to the exploration of certain forests.

Ulloa was one of the first to point out the danger of the careless collection. As early as 1735 he reported on it to the Spanish Government, and suggested means for preventing it. Other European investigators who followed De la Condamine and De Jussieu noticed the same thing. Humboldt especially remarked on it, and cited facts which he had gained during his travels in and about 1801. This investigator is one whose name should be selected for special mention in dealing with the pioneers of cinchona cultivation. His description of the Cinchona officinalis is one of the earliest we have, and as an appreciation of the beauties of this plant, as well as for its scientific value, has great interest. Sir Clements Markham, in introducing cinchona into Mexico, carried into practice an idea of Humboldt's. Humboldt, too, it was, who, among modern wrtiers, was one of the earliest to visit Pitayo. He was closely followed by a remarkable man in the person of Don Francisco de Caldas, who examined the cinchona forests of Loxa, between 1803 and 1809. This botanist was a native of New Granada, and was born in 1770. He was a scientific genius, as in a country which possessed no facilities for education, he acquired a knowledge of botany, mathematics, metereology and physical geography.

Then we come to days within the memory of living men. After Ruiz and Pavon, Dr. Poeppig traveled in Chile and Peru between 1827 and 1832. He, an authority on gray barks, speaks of the discredit into which these had fallen on account of the adulteration which speculators soon began to practice. It is said that in 1830 scarcely 1,250 pounds of bark found their way from Huanuco to Lima. In the earlier days the cascarillos, or bark collectors, as well as the speculators, flourished on the result of the bark trade. The former would enter the forests in parties of ten or more, with supplies of food and tools. When they came to a cinchona region they built huts and commenced work. The cateador, or searcher, climbed a high tree, and by extraordinary natural and cultivated powers soon discovered even afar off the clump of cinchonas, to which he led the way unerringly. From a single clump a thousand pounds of bark were often obtained, which was sent outside the limits of the forest to be dried, on the conducting of which much depended. The cascarillos got from the speculator 2 rials for every 25 pounds of green bark stripped, and they could easily strip 300 pounds a day, thereby making $2 as the result of their labors. The bark cost the speculator about $4, and the price at Lima was $16 to $20 the arroba of 25 pounds. The native method of stripping the bark is sufficiently well described in familiar text books. Our description here of the preliminary steps refers to the collection of gray bark—so called because of the effect produced by the overspreading thallus of various graphideoe—but it applies equally well to the steps followed in the case of other species. Soon after Poeppig's commencement of investigation of paints yielding gray bark in Peru, Dr. Karsten began his inquiries into the plants of Venezuela and Colombia. Karsten was a distinguished German botanist who landed on Venezuelan soil in 1844, and traveled for 12 years in South America. In 1867 Sir Clements Marwham published some of the results of Karsten's explorations.

The Calisaya species was the last to contribute supplies to European markets, though it was known and prized in Madrid as early as 1770, and in 1776 a German botanist named Haenke, and a Spanish naval officer had drawn attention to the valuable forests on the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes. Joseph de Jussieu had also explored part of these forests. After 1820, when quinine was discovered, the virtues of Calisaya bark began really to be appreciated. In 1830 the Bolivian Government began to legislate on the trade in bark, but instead of protecting the trees from wanton destruction and maintaining the forests they interfered with trade, granted monopolies, renewed them again, and generally bungled their business. In 1850 a firm of the name of Aramayo had the monopoly of the business. They were to pay the Government $142,000 a year for the right of exporting 7,000 quintals of bark annually, to be purchased of the cascarilleros, the tabla or trunk bark at $60 the quintal, the canuto or quill bark at $30 to $60 to $60 the quintal. These terms were so favorable to the cascarillaros that at the end of the first year 20,000 quintals of bark arrived at La Paz. This was more than the company had agreed to take, and confusion once more reigned, another company, named Blaye, rising and trying to outdo the Aramayos by offering to take all the bark. This newcomer came to grief, however, but in the two years that the two existed the Bolivian forests yielded 3,000,000 pounds of bark. Then followed more legislation, the Government taking over the trade, until in 1859 the forests were made free, and the duty reduced to 25 per cent. on the current prices, under which law $142,000 were brought into the public treasury in 1880, being one-fifteenth part of the whole revenue of the republic.

From Dr. Weddell, one of the greatest of the great cinchonologists that has lived, much of the above account is derived, and to him we are deeply indebted for our knowledge of the C. Calisaya. He was a French botanist, and accompanied the scientific expedition which was sent out by Louis Philippe to South America about 1845. He made a thorough exploration of the Bolivian cinchona forests, and searched those of Peru also. In part of his travels he was accompanied by Delondre, a Havre quinine manufacturer, who had landed at Islay in 1847. In the autumn of this year both left for the coast, but in 1857 Weddell set out again for South America. In the interval he had published his "Histoire Naturelle des Quinquinas," the most important work on chinchona up to that time, and on his second return after arduous exploration and most valuable investigation, he published a book of travel. In 1877 Weddell was a member of the Jury Chinchonologique of the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam, and not long afterwards he died in his 60th year.

And now we come to the period of Dutch enterprise which began with the transportation of cinchona plants to Java, and has resulted in making Amsterdam the bark market of the world. Previous to 1870, as Van Gorkhem points out, only a single sale by auction had taken place in the Netherlands, and this was due to accident, a ship being obliged to discharge a damaged cargo of bark in one of the Dutch harbors. The result of the sale, it appears, was satisfactory, a term which would be applied by sellers to very few sales since. Before the Dutch commenced the cultivation of chinchona in Java many persons had recommended that the artificial rearing of the plants should be tried, among others De Jussieu, Richard, Gaudichaud, Royle, Fee, Weddell and Delondre. At last, in the year 1852, Heer Pahud, the Dutch Minister of the Colonies, brought forward plans for the collection of seeds and plants in South America. Dr. F. Junghuhn was at first selected to perform the task, but he soon handed over his mission to Justus Charles Hasskarl, who had been the colonial botanist from 1837 to 1843, and in 1846 was engaged at the Government Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg in Java. At the time of his appointment he was engaged in business in Dusseldorf. Hasskarl left Europe in December, 1852, under a false name, assumed to throw the South Americans off the scent—for they were fiercely opposed to such ideas as he wished to carry out—and arrived at Callao at the end of January, 1853. Thence he went to Lima, and spent three months in learning the language. He entered into the Peruvian Government's plans of colonization, and so was enabled to travel freely. After much toil and trouble he, in about a year's time, was able to send some seeds to the Netherlands. Several hundred young plants were accumulated by him in a little time, and at the end of August, 1854, Hasskarl left Callao with these, and they arrived safely at Batavia at the end of the same year. About 70 of these plants reached alive the elevation where they were to be planted. Hasskarl was made the first director of cinchona culture in Java, and performed his task till 1856, when, wearied by work and perhaps by disappointment, he returned ill to Europe.

Dr. Franz Junghuhn took his place. In May of the year that he replaced Hasskarl there were recorded at the place which had been selected for the cultivation of the plants, 43 C. Calisaya, 76 C. ovata and 3 C. lanceolata, besides 865 cuttings. But inaccuracies were discovered when Junghuhn took over the work, he only reporting 63 plants in all. This botanist had, previous to his appointment as director, brought over 149 plants (Markham says 139; this was the number which Junghuhn reported to be healthy on arrival) raised from seeds in Holland, and to him is chiefly due the selection of another plantation site in the Preanger range of mountains. A third consignment had also been sent from Utrecht. All of these collections were greatly reduced, and the culture was in a bad way when Junghuhn took charge of affairs. He worked, however, with great energy, the idea of transforming the vast forest range which he had selected being a gigantic one. At the end of 1860 the number of cinchona plants in Java was 947,205, according to Markham, distributed as follows:

C. Calisaya	7,316 plants,	1,030 cuttings.
C. lancifolia	80 plants,	28 cuttings.
C. Pahudiana ....939,809 plants,		18 cuttings.

Besides, there were 700,264 seeds in stock or sown. The last named, C. Pahudiana, was at first thought to be the C. ovata of Weddell, and it was cultivated largely as being hardy, but it proved worthless. In 1864 Junghuhn died, and he was buried at a central spot among the cinchona plantations, for which he had done so much. Junghuhn had vastly improved on Hasskarl's methods, and he had extended the cultivation to several ranges of mountains. His successor was Karel Wessel Van Gorkhem, who held the post till 1875. Just previousous to Junghuhn's death, i. e., at the end of 1863, there were, according to his successor, the following plants and seeds in Java:

In the Open Ground.

C, Calisaya, 7,408, of which 5,000 were C. Hasskarliana.

C. succirubra, 71, of which 56 were C. caloptera.

C. lancifolia, 104.

C. Pahudiana, 531,456, in which are included C. lanceolata.

C. micrantha, 1, with 12 true C. succirubra received from British India in 1862.

In the Nurseries.

C. Calisaya, 4,685, among which were 4,144 so-called rooted cuttings.

C. succirubra, 18 cuttings, all C. caloptera.

C. lancifolia, 147 cuttings.

C. Pahudiana, 607,920, among which were 55 rooted cuttings.

Besides these there were a large number of seeds which were worthless. In 1862, by Government decree, multiplication of C. Pah. was stopped. The Dutch Consul-General Schuhkraft, in 1864, gave great assistance to the propagation of a better species by sending capsules of varieties of C. Calisaya from South America to Holland, and in 1868 he sent seeds, and again in 1870. Other supplies were received from elsewhere, and species were exchangd with British India. It was not, however, before 1865 that the particular variety of C. Calisaya, which yields the greatest amount of quinine, reached Java. This was C. Ledgeriana, and from 1872, when analysis had finally established its precedence, this was the object of all attention in the Java plantations. In establishing the relative value of the species Dr. De Vrij took a foremost part. He is now, it is hardly necessary to say, the greatest living cinchonologist. With the establishment of C. Ledg. as the best variety we are brought to the work of Englishmen and to British India.

From the time that Dr. Royle, in 1839, had advocated the introduction of cinchona trees into India, the subject engaged the attention of the Indian Government, and in 1852 the Consuls in South America were instructed to obtain plants and seeds. One of these only carried out his instructions, and after disaster with his and other supplies the project was left in abeyance, in spite of all Dr. Royle's efforts. In 1859 Sir Clements Markham, who knew the native country of the Cinchonas and the language and customs of the people, had the undertaking introduced to his notice. He gained a Government commission for the task, and prepared for his work with the aid of Sir William Hooker, Mr. John Eliot Howard, Dr. Forbes Watson (the reporter on Indian products at the India Office), and Dr. Weddell. Sir Clements Markham conceived the idea of collecting the five descriptions named early in this article from their various homes and dispatching supplies, by the aid of five agents, to this country. Of course, there was the usual Government delay and interference. First, the authorities would grant nothing but a sailing vessel for transporting the plants, then a steamer was conceded when it was too late to make a counter order. Yet, at the time, a man-of-war was at Callao, and could easily have called at an Indian port on her way home. As a result of this bungling four transhipments had to be made with the plants, and much injury to them risked. Sir Clements Markham took as one of his assistants Dr. Spruce, the eminent botanist, who died a few years ago, and whose "researches into South American vegetation have been the most important since the days of Humboldt." He it was who did most to furnishing us with knowledge of the C. succirubra. Mr. Pritchett was the assistant deputed to collect the Huanuco plants. In March, 1860, Sir Clements Markham started for the interior from Islay, and began those travels which he describes in entrancing style in his book. He commenced his real task in the forests of Caravayo, a province on the frontier of Bolivia and Peru. By May 11 he had collected a sufficient number of cinchona plants to fill the Wardian cases which they had left at Islay. On May 14 they had a collection of 529 plants—varieties of Calisaya, ovata and micrantha. When he was ready to start back with his collection disaster nearly overtook him, for the inhabitants had been roused to prevent him leaving the country with the plants. By June 1, however, the plants were safely deposited in the Wardian cases at the port of Islay.

Mr. Charles Ledger heard of Sir Clements Markham's expedition on his return to South America from Australia, but was unable to communicate with him. In 1861, however, he instructed his servant to collect seeds from the best kinds of cinchona. This man, after waiting for the trees to produce ripe fruit, collected seeds from that variety of the Bolivian Calisaya which the bark collectors considered best and delivered them to Mr. Ledger in June, 1865. In making a second collection his purpose was discovered, and he was so punished for it that he died. Half of these seeds were sold to the Dutch Government, and half to a planter on the Nilgiri Hills. As many as 20,000 of those sent to Java germihated, and a still greater number in India. From those in Java 7,000 plants survived, which in 1874 had multiplied to 40,000, and in 1875 10,977 plants had been planted out. Mr. John Eliot Howard named this variety of C. Calisaya, Ledgeriana.

Dr. Spruce, at the beginning of January, 1861, had managed to get aboard a steamer at Guayaquil 637 plants and 100,000 seeds, and Mr. Pritchett collected a supply of seeds from C. nitida, C. micrantha, and C. Peurviana. Seeds of the varieties yielding "crown," Colombian and Carthagena barks were procured by Mr. Cross, a gardener, who accompanied the expedition. Hardly enough credit has been given to the work of this man, of the value of which almost sufficient evidence is given by the mere statement that he made five expeditions into the interior of South America.

When the Calisaya plants arrived at Southampton, 207 were in a healthy condition, but they all died at Utacamund. Those yielding the "gray" bark were all dead on their arrival in India. Of the succirubra plants, however, 463 arrived in a healthy condition in India, and continued to thrive. All the seeds of these three germinated satisfactorily. The "soft" Colombian bark seeds and plants progressed, but the seeds of the "hard" did not germinate, though plants from them were successfully brought over and dispatched to India, and 50 plants were also obtained from root stumps of the kind yielding Carthagena bark.

The Nilgiri Hills were selected for the establishment of the first plantations in India, and Mr. McIvor, who had been in charge of the Government gardens since 1848, had the care of putting the plants and seeds in their new locality. Utacamund is the chief English station in the Nilgiris, and lies at the foot of Dodabetta, the highest peak in the hills. The area of the Nilgiris is 268,494 acres. In 1861 McIvor was appointed superintendent of cinchona cultivation on the Nilgiri Hills. On April 7 of this year 463 C. succirubra plants reached their destination in the Nilgiris in very good condition, and in May all had "taken fairly to the soil." The sowing of the seeds was not so successful at first, but a third and fourth trial produced much better results. In June, 1861, 2,114 cinchona plants of valuable species were at Utacamund, and in January, 1862, 9,732 plants. At the end of 1861 the exchange with Java already referred to took place, and about the same time plants were sent to Calcutta in order

to try operations in Sikkim. In 1862 Cross's seeds of C. officinalis germinated, and Mr. Howard presented a plant, variety Uritusinga. By 1869 all the five kinds Sir Clements Markham had aimed for were established in the plantation. The succirubra and officinalis species soon showed a likelihood to be the pre-eminent kinds for India, though the plants yielding the "gray" bark also did well. In 1866 there were 244,871 trees planted out in the Nilgiri plantations. Cinchona cultivation was eagerly taken up by many private planters, the gentleman whose estates we picture in these pages being one of the earliest planters mentioned by Markham.

When the need for harvesting the bark became apparent, McIvor conceived his plan of renewing it. This consisted in removing the bark in longitudinal strips from the tree, which strips alternated with untouched lengths of bark, the tree being afterwards protected with moss. The renewed bark is richer in quinine, and forms itself the untouched strips when the next removal after six or 12 months' interval takes place, the renewed bark not being ready for about 22 months. Coppicing, another system of obtaining the bark, consists in cutting down the trees near to the ground and allowing one or more of the crops of shoots, which rise from the stump, to grow. These are afterwards cut down and the bark removed, when shoots are again produced. McIvor believed wholly in mossing; Dr. King thought it might be best to combine the two. The bark, after removal, is dried by heat and stored.

(Continued on page 44.)

Olive Oil of Provence.

From a very interesting letter from William Drysdale to the New York Times, while journeying on the Continent of Europe, we make the following extracts describing an old olive oil mill, whose product, by the way, is sent to this city:

About the time that our friend Columbus was getting ideas into his head of another continent across the great water, some one established a mill at Velaux for the extraction of oil from olives. In course of time that mill with all its original machinery and appurtenances, as well as another mill at Tortosa in Spain, became the property of Mr. J. E. Blanc, who is, in the language of this part of the world, a "fabricant negociant d'Huile d'Olive," or, as we should put it, a manufacturer of and dealer in olive oil. Mr. Blanc is either Mister or Monsieur, as you like, as he has spent nearly twenty years of his life in New York and other parts of America. When he learned that Mr. Pressly, the United States Consul at Marseilles, and I were desirous of seeing an olive oil mill in operation, he kindly invited us to come out here with him.

It is not as eary for an American to gain admission to an olive oil mill as might be imagined. The manufacturers in general have an idea that Americans want to learn the secrets of the trade, thought it is one of the simplest processes in the world; and that having learned them we will set out olive groves all along the Hudson and the Mississippi and some of our other creeks, and steal away their business. Mr. Blanc, however, being more than half American, is a man of advanced ideas, and has no hesitation about letting his friends see his oil made and sit down with him and help eat it after it has dripped from the press.

Velaux is not one of the places that you find marked upon a map of the world with a large black dot. But on a map of this department of France, which is called Rouches-du-Rhone, or Mouths of the Rhone, it can be found five or six miles back from the shore of the Mediterranean, on a branch of the P.-L.-M. Railway that cuts across from Rognac to Aix. About twenty-five miles west of Marseilles is a large bay with a very narrow entrance, an arm of the Mediterranean which the French Government is talking of utilizing for navy yards and naval repair stations; and on the north shore of that bay is Rognac. From Rognac the branch train runs inland and soon enters a large, well-tilled valley, on the north side of which is a high hill crowned by a village and the remains of a castle, both of which look old enough to have been built by the Romans; and that is Velaux.

The train runs through the valley, and on alighting we had a mile to walk up hill, over a beautifully hard and smooth macadamized road, between stone walls that are still in good repair, though evidently as old in many cases as the crumbling castle. And this is Provence. The old folks call it so still and cling to their own language, though other Frenchmen say it is only a dialect, and Government has taken away even the name and divided the old territory into departments. The old inhabitants, however, do not like this change; and not only do they still call themselves Provencals, but they dote upon two or three Provencal poets, who print their works in Provencal on one page and in French on the opposite; and they would see nothing either tempting or nourishing in a meal that was not prepared according to the rules of the Provencal cook-book. I have learned in a few days to hold a very high opinion of these old Provencal people. They are kind, amiable, obliging, industrious, religious; and they cook like angels.

When the top of the hill was reached the oil mill was one of the first buildings, just past the old church with a Virgin Mary on the front wall inclosed with a wire netting, presumably so that the boys cannot throw stones at her and break her. The basement of the mill, in which is the machinery, is on a level with the ground, with the warehouse above, and a dwelling adjoining. We were taken through the front door up a tile-paved stairway, first into the office and thence into one of the warerooms where olives and almonds are stored. Everything was of stone, as old and solid as one of the castles on the Rhine.

The busy New Yorkers who buy this oil have little idea, I imagine, of the romantic place from which it comes. In this dark wareroom have been stored olives and almonds certainly for three centuries, perhaps for four. The floor is of tiles, the beams like trunks of great oak trees, the stone walls thick enough to stand an old-fashioned bombardment. Best of all, the machinery is exactly what has been in use here from the beginning, with the exception, I believe, of one iron screw press, which has a modern look. Making olive oil is precisely the same process now that it was in the earliest Biblical days.

Here in this wareroom are tons of almonds in sacks and tons of olives lying loose upon the clean floor in heaps. Above is another wareroom of the same size, also packed full. The olives come not only from the plantations belonging to the mill, but also from neighboring planters. When I pick up one of the olives and bite it I find that it is hard and extremely bitter—as unpleasant to the taste as a green persimmon. Then by asking questions I learn two things about olives; first, that those we buy in botties and eat raw are treated with charcoal to destroy the acid taste, and secondly, that the olive in its ripe state is not green, but purple like a plum. The olives of our American acquaintance are always green, because they are picked before they ripen.

Here in an adjoining room is a big square wooden hopper standing on the floor; and this, as we are to learn in a few minutes, is the "feeder" for the mill below. It is kept constantly full of olives, and when the valve is opened they run through into the crusher. And having seen this first stage, we are taken down into the mill. The working part is, as I have said, on a level with the ground, but in the latter part of the day it is as dark as a cellar, having only one or two small windows, and artificial lights are used. In the two big stationary lamps hanging from the ceiling kerosene oil is burned; but in the small movable lamps, which are shaped much like the old Roman lamps, only olive oil is used. This is a measure of safety. If a kerosene lamp should accidentally be dropped into one of the oil tanks it would set it on fire, but drop an olive oil lamp and the flame is immediately extinguished.

The most conspicuous object in the mill is the grinder, or crusher. If you have ever seen an old-fashioned snuff mill you know exactly what this looks like. It is a circle of stone about fifteen feet in diameter, raised perhaps two feet from the floor, with an outer rim several inches higher than the bed. In the centre is an upright wooden beam revolving on pivots, to which are fastened two lateral arms that swing out several feet beyond the circle. Two heavy stone rollers are attached to these laterals — rollers about thirty inches high and eight inches thick—in such a way that when a horse is harnessed to the end of each pole and they walk around the outside of the circle on a straw-strewn track the stones travel around on the bed, near the rim, crushing whatever is beneath them.

Now we are ready to make some oil. The superintendent takes hold of a spout that leads from the hopper above, opens a valve, and walks slowly around the circle with it. The olives run down from the hopper, and make a neat little circle on the bed, very even and symmetrical. Twice the man goes around, and when he is done there is a circle of olives six inches wide and about four inches high, close to the rim, just where the stone rollers will strike it to the best advantage.

Off go the horses, with a bandage over their eyes to keep them from growing dizzy, round and round the ring, like circus horses. Away go the stone rollers over the olives, crushing them, pits and all, into a greenish, oily paste. It takes ten or fifteen minutes of grinding to reduce the olives to the proper consistency, and then the workmen take up the paste with wooden shovels and load it into a truck, which is wheeled to the front of the first press.

(Continued on page 48.)

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Oil Market.

Chicago, June 1, 1898.

LINSEED OIL.—The market continues to rule exceedingly firm, and is quotably about 2c. higher all around. Most of the independent mills are now asking 46c., although one leading concern is still offering at 2c. below all competitors. The National is talking of 48c., but is not urging sales, professing a serene confidence in a steady upward movement and its own ability to market its product at prices satisfactory to itself. The situation in the West grows more interesting—as well as more tense—as the season advances. It may, perhaps, be as well to state it tersely, as it appears even to some of those who admit it with reluctance, the National virtually owns all the seed in sight at this center, some of its competitors having even emptied the bins at their mills to make deliveries of May flax, heretofore sold under a mistaken forecast of the future. Neither is it likely that the independents are carrying stocks sufficiently long not to be seriously depleted by the end of the crop year, in view of the fact tht they are offering freely, withot any fresh output. These assertions are not merely conjectural; they are based on positive facts. What the outcome will be must be left to the future to determine. One fact, however, is commonly conceded: If the National had not forced up the price of oil throgh "taking the bull by the horns," the crushing fraternity might be still struggling in the slough of 28@34c., while no buyer could feel sure of the market value of his own purchase for one week to come. As to the current demand, it is fairly good for the season; better than it was a year ago. While it is chiefly confined to small parcels, the aggregate is considerable. Occasional sales of five or ten barrels are unquestionably made, under certain circumstances, at 1@2c. discount from quotable rates, but such favors as these are merely the exceptions, which go to prove the rule that in this market the position of oil is very strong, with a tendency to higher rather than to lower prices.

FLAXSEED.—The daily bulletins of the Secretary of the Board of Trade show a decidedly more active movement of seed than that for either last week or the corresponding six days of last year. This holds good particularly as to receipts, which have been abnormally increased through liberal arrivals by lake. While shipments have been somewhat larger than a week ago they have been less than 9 per cent. of the total for the same week of 1897, and may be said to have been insignificant as compared with the week's receipts. A synopsis of the Secretary's posting from day to day for the period under review is given below, the table affording data for several comparisons of a more or less interesting description:

Week	—Receipts.—		—Shipments.—	
ending	1898.	1897	1898.	1897.
June 2.....	160,442	41,201	7,139	80,621
May 26.....	34,400	49,050	7,003	490

The inspector reports an extraordinary increase in the quantity of seed inspected in. This week's bulletins foot up 136 cars by rail, as against 96 cars the week before, and 72 a fortnight ago, besides 110,128 bushels by lake. Of this enormous quantity only seven cars graded below contract requirements—two of rejected and five of no grade. This almost phenomenal increase in receipts at a season of the year when trade is usually rather quiet may be most rationally explained on the assumption that it was brought here for delivery on May contracts—an assumption which appears to be well sustained by fact. Not much seed has been inspected out—only 25,743 bushels, as officially reported, all of regular No. 1. This as against 68,891 bushels during the previous six days and 63,017 bushels the week before that. These totals, however, do not include the very large amount of flax which has been inspected out of private elevators and mills and into "regular" receptacles.

"Regular" stocks were shown by this week's bulletin of the registrar to have increased 258,186 bushels during the week. This is partly due to large arrivals (including the lake cargo above mentioned), but mainly to the fact that wellnigh every private bin at this point has been emptied, the contents being transferred to public elevators for delivery to the parties who held options on nearly or quite 1,000,000 bushels of May seed. Fully 500,000 bushels have been thus transferred within the past few weeks, various grades having been combined in order to produce a homogeneous compound that would conform to contract requirements. The net result is shown in the subjoined table, some of the figures in which are suggestive of food for thought. And in this connection it should not be forgotten that practically every carload of flaxseed at Chicago today is either owned or controlled by the parties who seem to have carried to a successful issue the most important deal in seed ever conducted in the Northwest. From what has been said it may be readily understood that there is really not much more flax here now than there was a week ago; only the location and proprietorship have changed. At the same time Chicago stocks are less than 40 per cent. of what they were a year ago, while the total shrinkage in the available Northwestern supply exceeds 830,000 bushels. Official reports from Duluth and Minneapolis show 10,996 bushels increase at the former point for the week, and a loss of 82,193 bushels at the latter. The statement given below may be accepted as authentic, being compiled from data officially given out. (A more detailed statement of the movement of seed at Duluth and Minneapolis is given in a succeeding paragraph.)

	May 30, 1898.	May 23, 1898.	
No. 1 N. W.....	157,302	30,435	549,163
No. 1.....	931,913	791,766	255,027
Rejected	37	5,200	162,885
No grade	2,629	6,294	2,604
Total Chicago ..	1,091,881	833,695	969,679
Duluth	429,106	418,110	1,488,642
Minneapolis	211,177	293,370	109,885
Total Northwest.	1,732,164	1,545,175	2,568,206

On the corresponding date of 1896 stocks at these three centers aggregated 2,291,296 bushels, distributed as follows: Chicago, 516,435; Duluth, 1,653,251; Minneapolis, 91,610.

Both the cash and speculative markets have exhibited a decline; cash and May flax naturally keeping close together. While car lot offerings were small, the demand on crushing account was very light. Prices tended steadily downward along the whole list, with here and there a spasmodic reaction, which counted for little. Country selling orders were increased on new crop futures, and this circumstance was not without influence. The truth is that it was seen that if the heavy holders of the May option received the seed, in kind, and no overselling of the market for May developed, prices might be left to take any course appropriate to the situation. As a matter of fact, something like 2,000,000 bushels has been actually delivered to the concern that may, perhaps, remain in control of the situation until we have liberal arrivals of the crop of 1898-99. In plain English, the "deal in May" has terminated with every seller meeting his contract and the talk about an "oversold market" shown to be mere idle gossip. At the same time there can be little doubt that these deliveries have been made, generally, at a more or less costly sacrifice. The National has received and the independents have delivered, yet not one of the latter has shown a hair's breadth of hesitation. If there was a "corner" it did not prove an utter failure, but the "squeeze"—that necessary dramatic adjunct—was lacking. Closing quotations for the week were at the lowest point all around and the market closed dull. Among cash offerings were same cars to arrive, and when these could not be taken in in time for delivery on May contracts they were stipulated to be taken at 2@4c. under spot price. Scarcely two dozen cars of cash seed were reported sold "on the floor." The

price ranged downward from $1.31 to $1.23. Lower grades were heavily discounted on 'Change and slow, although the foregoing statement of stocks shows that considerable quantities may have been employed in "cleaning up" contract deliveries. Sales of some 50,000 bushels of May were reported, the market opening at $1.34 and closing at $1.26. September ranged from $1.15½ down to $1.07½, closing at the inside. Sales of some 225,000 bushels were effected. Some 45,000 bushels of June found buyers—early at $1.29 and finally at $1.24. October also attracted some attention. Opening at $1.13¼ it closed at $1.08½, with sales of 50,000 bushels reported. A little "year" sold at $1.08½, and this was finally offered at $1.08. To-day's market was dull and weak. Old crop deliveries were 1@2c. lower. Deferred futures were inactive and without essential change, and the feeling at the close was far from strong.

FLAXSEED FOR MAY.—The tables given below show the total amount of flaxseed inspected in and out at Chicago, with the range of prices for contract grades in this market during the month of May for a series of years. In addition to the 385 cars received the last month there have been inspected in 110,120 bushels by lake, making the aggregate inspected receipts for the month 333,420 bushels:

I.—INSPECTIONS IN (CARS).

	No. 1.	Rejected.	No Grade.	Total.
1898	363	14	8	385
1897	219	50	19	288
1896	477	15	5	497
1895	130	29	1	160
1894	96	4	..	100
1893	318	19	..	337
1892	471	27	14	512

II.—INSPECTIONS OUT (BUSHELS).

1898	174,522
1897	782,273
1896	447,331
1895	196,801
1894	72,463
1893	401,359
1892	743,930

III.—RANGE OF PRICES.

1898	$1.23@1.39	1894	$1.26 @1.38
1897	.76@ .79¾	1893	1.03 @1.12
1896	.81@ .91	1892	.97½@1.07½
1895	1.42@1.51½	1891	1.12 @1.18½

Reported sales of speculative deliveries on the floor of 'Change during the past month have been approximately as follows: Of May, 800,000 bushels, at $1.26@1.38; of September, 867,000 bushels, at $1.08½@1.18½; October, 50,000 bushels, at $1.08½@1.13¼; year, 4,000 bushels, at $1.08@1.11. Since Jan. 1 there have been received here (as reported by the inspector of flaxseed) 991,191 bushels, of which 204,711 bushels were received by lake. Shipments for the same five months foot up 619,835 bushels. For the same months in 1897 the shipments were 1,881,907 bushels and receipts 1,191,900 bushels.

FLAXSEED AT DULUTH.—Receipts for the week have been unexpectedly large, having aggregated some sixty cars. Minneapolis got about twenty-five. Outside of the cargo clearances mentioned a week ago, there were practically no shipments, and in consequence there has been a slight increase (10,996 bushels) in the visible supply at this point. Minneapolis stocks fell off some. 83,000 bushels. Sales at both points have been very light, but the tendency of market values has followed the downward pace set at Chicago. At Duluth cash seed declined from $1.30 to $1.21; May, from $1.30½ to $1.25, and September, from $1.14 to $1.08½. So little business is being done at Duluth just now, however, that these quotations may be fairly called nominal. At Minneapolis cash seed opened at $1.28 and closed at $1.24½. May attracted no notice, but September sold very sparingly. That delivery opened at $1.09¾@1.10 and closed at $1.07½, having meanwhile shown no symptoms of recovery. It is generally thought that the season's business virtually finished at both these points, it being supposed that there is little flax left in the Northwest available for delivery.

OIL CAKE.—The avowed determination of foreign buyers to hold off for lower prices has apparently not been without effect. Offerings have been somewhat freer this week and at somewhat lower prices. Purchases could probably be made to-day at $20.50@21 per ton—a reduction of nearly a dollar from the selling quotations of a week ago. Still, little or no export business has been reported, notwithstanding the expected advance in ocean freights. Buyers seem to be nearly unanimous in anticipating further concessions, particularly in view of a somewhat easier feeling in natural feedstuffs at home and abroad, with rather freer offerings. Meal is in moderate request, although the volume of sales cannot be called large. On the whole the demand has scarcely equalled that for the corresponding week of last year. Crushers quote $21@22 for car lots, according to brand, but the inquiry is largely of a jobbing sort, and it is said that for small quantities better prices are obtainable.

OLEO OIL.—Advices from Rotterdam indicate considerable caution on the part of Dutch churners early in the period under review, induced in part by low prices for butter and oleomargarine, but also in part by the disturbing effect of the irregular course of the American provision market. Holders lowered their prices on choice brands of extra makes from 43 florins (last week's closing) to 41 fl., although a few sales of fancy brands were effected early at 42 fl. At a drop of 2 fl. buyers took hold freely. The result was seen in sales estimated at about 7,000 tcs., as against some 2,400 tcs. the week before, and a reduction of stocks in first hands from 3,000 to 900 tcs. In consequence, melters are inclined to regard the Rotterdam market as being on a healthier basis than it was a week ago. The latest cables report light sales of the two brands at 40 fl., but these were of makes which occasionally sell a little below some more fancy extras. Exportations for the week were about 5,200 tcs., as against 2,865 tcs. the week before. This fact is partly attributable to a deferred sailing, although free shipments may naturally be expected just before the coming rise in ocean freights. The drop in neutral lard in the Holland market has been 4 fl., or double that in oleo. This has been chiefly due to urgent offerings on the part of sellers. At the close one Chicago make of neutral was reported to have been offered at 39 fl. In the local market there is reported a fairly good consumptive demand for both oleos and natural lard, but the lower quotations ruling for natural butter militate against any decided upturn in quotations for either. Both, however, sympathize with the unsettled tone of the lard market.

LARD OIL.—As compared with the previous week the demand has rather fallen off. The general course of the lard market has induced a correspondingly uncertain feeling among buyers of oil, who are apparently just now content to supply their immediate wants, trusting future purchases to the ordinary ups and downs of a market in which speculation is evidently playing an important part. In other words the general tone is less firm and buyers more chary of placing orders. Pressers have lowered their price on extra from 53 to 50c., and it is said that some second hand holdings are being offered at slightly reduced figures. Lower grades continue nominally to hold their own, and there is a little (not much) inquiry for extra No. 1 at about 40c.—or about last week's price. No. 1 and No. 2 are quotably unchanged, at 30 and 28c., respectively, but these are so slow of sale as to be called virtually nominal.

LARD.—On the receipt of more favorable foreign advices, the market, early in the period under review, showed symptoms of recovery from the depression noted a week ago, yet later there was again a decline. Trading, however, has been active, and speculative deliveries have attracted considerable attention, although the feeling continues unsettled and prices irregular. At the same time, parties appeared to have more confidence in lard than in any other commodity in the provision line, probably because of liberal shipments. Orders from foreign markets, however, were limited, as the supply was reported liberal and prices low, and many of those received were restricted to prices below the views of sellers. The manufacturer has been quite liberal, and the fact that a larger proportion of the output than usual is going into tierces would seem to indicate that packers are preparing to fill outstanding contracts. Cash contract lard sold early at $6.20@6.25, or about 5 cents advance. The following day it sold at $6.10@6.15, and on the next at $6.10@6.12½, recovering later to $6.25, and closing at $6.12½. Loose, or tank, lard has been only in moderate request, quotations being at 25@27½c. under July, usually at the greater discount. Leaf lard has been called for fairly well, but has not shown much strength, selling down from 5⅞ to 5⅝c., and later recovering to its opening price, which was ¼c. below the outside figures of the preceding week. In the speculative market, May lard sold on about a parity with cash, and neither was at any time much below July, while some sales were made at full July figures. The last-mentioned option has been rather active, and has fluctuated within a range of 22½c., opening at $6.30@6.32½, falling off to $6.07½, recovering to $6.27½ and closing at $6.10. September continues to attract the chief interest of speculators, yet the volume of business reported has not been extraordinarily large. The range for the week was $6.15@6.40, opening at $6.32½ and closing at $6.40.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the closing quotations for yesterday, June 1, as compared with those one week before, and on the corresponding date of last year, for cash contract lard, as well as for July and September deliveries, on the Chicago Exchange. It will be observed that a year ago cash lard was considerably in advance of the September delivery:

	June 1, 1898.	May 25, 1898.	June 2, 1897.
Cash contract	$6.12½	$6.20	$3.85
July	6.10	6.22½	3.65
September	6.20	6.30	3.72½

Late in the week there was a little talk of June, which was held at about July figures. They were also considerable exchanges of July for September effected at 7½c. difference.

The appended tables—compiled from the daily postings on 'Change by the secretary of the Board of Trade—show the total amount of lard received at and shipped from Chicago during the period under review, as contrasted with the same week of last year, also a similar comparison between the week before and the same period of 1897. The total movement of lard at this point (by receipts and shipments) for the current packing season, as compared with the same seven months of the season of 1896-7, is also given. The noteworthy decrease in receipts and increase in shipments are worth considering, when comparing current prices with those ruling a year ago:

CHICAGO RECEIPTS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 2, 1898	2,746,715
Corresponding week, 1897	1,102,303
Week ending May 26, 1898	1,656,621
Corresponding week, 1897	872,962
Since Oct. 25, 1897	42,684,916
Same period, 1896-7	34,967,674

CHICAGO SHIPMENTS.

Week ending June 2, 1898	15,379,038
Corresponding week, 1897	6,852,835
Week ending May 26, 1898	11,756,130
Corresponding week, 1897	872,962
Since Oct. 25, 1897	334,743,706
Same period, 1896-7	326,073,159

The quantity of lard exported (in pounds and by ports of destination) for a fortnight—by individual weeks—is given in the subjoined tabular statement. The reason for the decline of 10,728,000 pounds in the exportations for last week is probably to be found in the price limit set by foreign buyers, whose ideas have been influenced by the recent break in the Liverpool market. Sellers have had more confidence in the future than to grant the concessions asked.

	May 28.	May 21.
Liverpool	2,726,000	2,514,000
London	1,909,000	1,738,000
Glasgow	185,000	1,083,000
Bristol	692,000	1,523,000
Other English ports	2,028,000	2,660,000
Antwerp	348,000	2,324,000
Germany	6,501,000	7,431,000
Holland	1,219,000	2,506,000
France	228,000	158,000
Other Continental ports	257,000	3,085,000
Elsewhere	474,000	1,714,000
Totals	16,567,000	27,295,000

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow and oleo-stearine have shared in the general course of nearly all beef products, which has been characterized by moderately free offerings, a less active inquiry, and a generally easier underlying tone. The output is only moderate, yet stocks are reported fairly large. The demand for tallow has so far fallen off that it may be called rather light. While there has been no very decided decline in prices, the feeling is not so strong. Offerings have been curtailed, and it is an open question whether this circumstance has not prevented a positive break. Prime packers' is still called 4⅝@4¾c., but the inside figures are probably nearer the actual selling price. Other edible grades are quotably lower than they were a week ago and buyers are correspondingly cautious. They may be said to be offered at figures ranging all the way up from 3¾@4c. for packers' No. 1 to 4@4½c. for choice No. 1 country. No. 1 city renderers' is also quoted 3¾@4c., with No. 2 packers' at the same price, and No. 2 country at 3¼@3½c. A year ago city brands were at 3@3⅜c., with country tallow selling at 2½@3c. Oleo-stearine was offered in moderate quantities, but here was a diminished demand, and last week's advance was lost. Prices fell off ¼@½c., final sales being at 6@8½c. The market for grease has ruled quiet with moderate offerings (chiefly of odd lots), and a rather light demand. Prices, however, have somewhat appreciated, and the market may be said to have closed steady at the advance. To-day's quotations are: White, 3⅜@3⅞c.; yellow, 2⅞@3c., and brown, 2⅝@2¾c. On the corresponding date of last year the total range was from 1⅞c. for brown to 2⅞c. for A white.

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Jas. Griffith & Sons, Planing Mill.

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25 oz. lots..... 1.30 "	1.65 "	Tartarlithine and Sulphur,
100 oz. lots..... 1.25 "	1.55 "	$6.00 per doz. bottles.

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Arrow Root, St. Vincent
Balsam Copaiba
Nitrate Strontia
Chlorate Potash
Morphia Sulphate
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian

DRUG MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on pages 35 and 36.

Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

The only interesting feature transpired on Friday. The Board of General Appraisers handed down decisions in the test cases on the crude drug paragraph of the Tariff act of 1897, and decided that they were all free of duty. The Collector sought to classify them at 10 per cent. and ¼c. per lb. The cases were vanilla beans, colocynth, belladonna root, cantharides siftings, orris root and rhubarb. This disposed of a large number of protests and settled, for a time at least, the question. The Government has the right to appeal within thirty days, but it will probably not do so, by reason of the small amount of the money involved. The details appear in another column. The general market has been dull and comparatively few changes in prices have occurred.

Advanced.	Declined.
Japan Antimony.	Quinine.
Beeswax.	Tolu balsam.
Chinese cantharides.	Peru balsam.
Silver nitrate.	Colombo root.
Ipecac.	Caraway seed.
Mustard seed.	Poppy seed.
White pepper.	

Opium.

The market has been quiet, and so few orders have been received for single cases that the open quotation is now $3.50. This could probably be shaded on a firm offer. Reports from the primary market are to the effect that rain has been a help to the spring sowings, but 3,000 cases is the estimate generally given for the new crop. A cable on Thursday quoted 9s. 5d. The jobbing price is $3.55, while powdered is held at $4.40@4.45.

Morphine.

The price remains steady. Makers quote the following schedule, which dealers are willing to shade 5c. in bulk: Not less than 25 ozs. bulk, $2.30; oz. vials, $2.35; eights in 2½ oz. boxes, $2.55; in 1 oz. boxes, 2.60.

Codeine.

There has been a jobbing demand, but nothing of an interesting character has transpired. The current price is: Pure, 5 oz. bulk, $3.85; ounces, $3.90; eighths, $4.10; salts, 45c. less all around.

Quinine.

The feature of the week has been a reduction in the price of domestic brands to 24c. This occurred Wednesday. German brands have not followed suit, the general impression being that no change will be made by the foreign makers until after the bark auction on Thursday. The demand from the jobbers and small consumers has been light, but pill makers have been making inquiries. No large business has transpired, however. Dealers quote 22@23c. as to quantity, but out-of-town holders have been offering their surplus to dealers here at 21c. At the auction in Amsterdam on June 9 there will be offered 8,156 bales of manufacturing bark, and 956 packages of druggists' bark. The stock of bark in Amsterdam on May 18 amounted to 1,934 bales from Government plantations, and 13,663 from private plantations.

The New York makers announced late to-day a reduction of 3c. per oz., to take effect on Monday, making their bulk price 22c.

Cinchonidia.

The demand is light, but 13½c. appears to be bottom for ordinary sized lots.

Miscellaneous.

ALCOHOL.—Distributors report a steady demand at $2.34@2.35 for grain, as to quantity and terms, and $2.28@2.29 for molasses. A combination has practically been formed, mention of which is made in our editorial columns.

ANTIMONY.—Japan needle is being assessed for duty at 20 per cent. as refined, hence holders are asking a higher price. Most of them quote 5½c., but we heard of 5¼c. Some lots have arrived recently.

BARIUM NITRATE.—The market is quiet but steady, at 6@6½c.

BEESWAX.—Scarcity and some demand from bleachers have caused a further advance, to 31@32c.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese are scarce and have been advanced to 35c.

COCOA BUTTER.—Dutch remains at 23@23¾c., as to quality, pending the result of the auctions on Tuesday.

CODLIVER OIL.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Edward P. Hals reports the receipt of a cable from Aalesund, giving the following returns on the Finmarken catch to May 28:

	Codfish.	Hectol. C. L. Oil.
May 28, 1898	4,000,000	1,750
Against 1897	10,000,000	2,450
Against 1896	14,000,000	8,700
Against 1895	6,500,000	1,900
Against 1894	13,000,000	3,700

EUCALYPTOL.—Quotations of $1.50 have failed to obtain jobbing orders, the natural inference being that less will buy.

FORMALDEHYDE.—The demand continues active, and 30c. is generally quoted for any quantity, but less will probably buy in a small way, as low as 27c. having been quoted.

GLUCOSE.—There has been no change in the list prices, but a concession of 5c. is being made by the carload by the trust.

GLYCERINE.—Crude is advancing abroad, and there are many indications that it is scarce here. The market for C. P. is firm at 12½c. in drums and barrels, packages charged. Dynamite is generally held at 12c., but 11½c. will still buy some. The tendency is upward.

HOPS.—The demand has been active, and the market is in better shape than it has been. There have been some extensive transactions in hops in which both brewers and New York dealers were concerned. In all, about 900 bales were involved. Of this amount fully two-thirds was taken by dealers, and the balance by brewers. The goods were chiefly of Pacific coast growth, and have for some time been controlled by the Anglo-California Bank. This movement, it was believed, will relieve the market of a burden that has had more or less unfavorable bearing for some time past. Besides this business in Pacific coast stock there has been freer movement in New York State product, in which about 200 bales were involved. Crop accounts from Oregon were somewhat unfavorable, but that that fact stimulated the market was not generally believed. The more popular idea was that large brewers are taking more active interest and incidentally changing complexion of affairs. The New York State goods, which were grown in Franklin county, realized about 10c. pound, and 6½@7c. was obtained for the Pacific coast stock, the quality of which was below the average. There is a good business in cheap lots. Prime New York, 1897, is 12@14c. and Pacific coast 11@13c.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is firm, but quiet at 57@57½c.

SILVER NITRATE.—Makers have advanced the price 1c., to 40@40½c., as to quantity. Another advance is probable.

STRONTIA NITRATE.—Dealers report a steady, but comparatively quiet, market at 8½@9c.

Balsams

Copaiba is easier, but not quotably lower, at 45c. for ordinary pure. Peru is not so firm, by reason of lack of demand and $2.10@2.15 is asked. Tolu has been reduced to 38c. in small tins, as there is an excess of stock in first hands, who ask 33c., but have refused 32c.

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Works at Plainfield, N. J. NEW YORK.

Carried by Wholesale Druggists throughout the United States.
Imported by
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100 William St., NEW YORK.

Barks.

New crop cascara sagrada has been sold to the extent of 100 tons at 2½c., July-August shipment. Old spot is 4½ @5c. Malaga orange peel is unchanged, notwithstanding it has been declared duty free.

Beans.

Tonca and vanilla beans are in jobbing demand, but no change has occurred in the latter by reason of the decision that they are free of duty.

Berries.

Coculus Indicus are scarce and held at 3½c. Juniper firm at 2⅝@2¾c.

Essential Oils.

Anise remains firm at $1.75. Citronella costs 26c. to import, but this will still buy in drums. Clove continues firm at 60@65c. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs. of linaloe in first hands, for which $1.07½ in bond is asked, the duty being 25 per cent. The jobbing price is $1.55. Peppermint is steadier in the country but not here, by reason of the large stocks, and lack of demand. Rose is easier on account of the good crop prospects, and some dealers are shading prices a trifle. Sassafras is in full supply and 31c. will buy, but all dealers will not quote this. Saffrol is 36c. The Department of Agriculture is already looking into the question of the cultivation of ylang ylang and other oils in the Philippine Islands, letters having been received in the trade.

Gums.

Buchu is in good demand and steady Curacao aloes were sold at 2½c. The jobbing price is 3c. Sales of 1,000 lbs. asafoetida are reported at 15½@17½c. Camphor is seasonably active at unchanged prices. American in ozs. is 36 @37c. and Japan 37c. The latter in blocks is 34½@36c. Chicle is quiet at 31@33c. There are rumors of a proposed imposition of an export duty of 5 per cent. on Syrian tragacanth from Persia. Turkey is scarce abroad.

Herbs and Leaves.

Bachu is in good demand and steady at 12@15c. Damiana is generally held steady at 12c. A ton of picked sage was sold at 3½c., but 3c. has been quoted. Tinnevelly senna is still active and getting scarce. Uva ursi is not so plentiful, and 4½@5c. is generally asked.

Seeds.

Caraway is down to 5c., 150 bags having been sold at this and round lots for shipment having been offered at ½c. less than formerly, July-August. Celery dull at 6½c. Smyrna canary can be had at 2⅛c., but to 2¼@2⅝c. is asked in some quarters. Sicily is obtainable at 2¾c. All of the recent arrivals of La Plata are entirely out of the market by reason of the 30 per cent. duty. All mustards are a trifle higher, and are firm by reason of the scarcity. California yellow is firm at 4⅞@5c. There are buyers at 4¾c. The lay down cost is 5c. There is said to be no old stock of German abroad, and the new crop is reported a failure. A lot of 100 bags was sold at 3¾c., but 4c. is now asked. In browns 50 bags California Trieste sold at 4⅞c. and 5@5¼c. is now asked, with a very light stock. The lay down cost is 5¼c. Reports from Bari state that the acreage is now half that of last year. Bari is scarce here and is held at 4¼@4½c. Sicily is scarce and is quoted nominally at 4¼@4½c. New Bari and Sicily is cabled equivalent to 5⅛. The entire spot stock of all grades is concentrated. Poppy is easier by reason of lack of demand, and 6¼c. will buy.

Roots.

Bleached calamus is scarce, and 28@35c. is asked, as to holder and quality. There has been an arrival of Colombo, and 10@12c. will now buy. Jamaica ginger is firm, but unchanged. At the sales on Wednesday in London there was an advance to the equivalent of 17½c. on the common grades. That market is now 1½c. above this one. A sale of 500 lbs. golden seal was made at 48c. New offers of 40c. in the South. There has been some inquiry for powdered hellebore, with up to 11c. paid. Holders generall ask 12@14c. Ipecac is better concentrated and $2.25@2.35 is asked. Jalap has sold at 10½c., 2,000 lbs. having been taken. Up to 12c. is asked, and 9c. by importers for invoices. Licorice has advanced abroad 35 per cent., and some dealers here have raised their prices, but 7½@10c. will still buy selected, as the stock is large. Orris is easier at 9@10c., owing to a decline abroad. Sarsaparilla is quiet at 7⅝@8c. A lot of 104 bales has arrived, for which 8c. is asked. Senega is dull at 23c.

Shellac.

The Sahara has arrived with 3,600 cases, mostly matted and blocked. The demand is good, but it is largely of a jobbing character and prices are firmer, by reason of the statistical position, based on which London has shown a decided upward tendency. The stock there decreased in May, while the shipments from Calcutta were but 11,000 cwt. to all parts.

Spices.

Broken saigon cassia is scarce and firm at 34½@36c. A lot of 300 bales cloves sold at 7¾c., but the jobbing price is firm at 8@8¼c. A sale of 50 tons African ginger landing, was made at a private price. Nutmegs have been active in a jobbing way, and 300 boxes were taken in 25 and 50 box lots. Acheen pepper is scarce at 8½c. as bottom. Singapore is stiff at 8¾@9c. The cost of importation is 9½c.; 200 tons were sold on spot at 8½@8¾c. White penang is up to 14½c.; a sale of 25 tons was made at 14c., and a like quantity sold at 14¼c. The import cost is 15¼c. From dock 200 bags prime pimento were sold at 9¼c.

The window glass manufacturers in the American Glass Company have invited the independent manufacturers to be represented and to take part in a wage conference to be held June 16 to settle the wage scale for the coming year. This is an important departure from last year's course, as the American Glass Company only fixed the rate of wages with the window glass trades.

Merck's Annual.

Merck & Co. protested against the Collector at New York on an importation of a paper-covered publication of 187 pages entitled "E. Merck, Darmstadt; Annual Report of the Year 1896." It was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under paragraph 311, of the act of 1894, and was claimed to be exempt from duty under paragraph 410, either as a publication for gratuitous private circulation or as a book devoted to original scientific research. Following a somewhat similar case which was recently decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the board held that the claim that the said books are entitled to free admission as publications for gratuitous private circulation was sustained.

Latest Tariff Decisions.

Duty on Asphalt.

Robert Butcher et al. protested against the decision of the collector of customs at New York as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on asphalt. The Board of General Appraisers, in an opinion by Appraiser Wilkinson, says:

"The merchandise is asphalt mastic, similar to that covered by the decision of the Circuit Court for the southern district of New York in re Wooton (54 Fed. Rep., 673), and by the decision of the Board, G. A. 1,959. The court held, under the tariff of 1883, that it was dutiable at 10 per cent. under the provision for non-dutiable crude minerals advanced in value or condtiion by refining, grinding, or any process of manufacture. In G. A. 1,959, under the act of 1890, the board overruled the claim that the article was exempt from duty as crude bitumen, affirming the assessment of duty at 20 per cent. under the provision for non-enumerated articles. At that time there was no special provision for any but crude bitumen or asphalt.

"In the present case, under the act of 1897, some of the importers claim 20 per cent. ad valorem under section 6 and others 50 cents per ton under paragraph 93, while duty was assessed at $3 per ton under paragraph 93. The pertinent provisions of paragraph 93 are: Limestone rock asphalt containing not more than 15 per centum of bitumen, 50 cents per ton; asphaltum and

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KNICKERBOCKER FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
TOILET WATERS, BAY RUM, in every shape.
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ACID, Salicylic, from Oil of Wintergreen.
ACID, Tannic, Pure.
ALOIN, Yellow.
AMMONIUM, Benzoate.
AMMONIUM, Bromide, C. P.
AMMONIUM, Citrate.
AMMONIUM, Muriate, Granular, Medicinal.
AMMONIUM, Oxalate, C. P.
AMMONIUM, Salicylate.
APIOL, Fluid Green.
BARIUM, Salicylate.
BERBERINE, Hydrochlorate.
BISMUTH, Citrate.
BISMUTH, Nitrate, Crystal.
BISMUTH, Oxide, Hydrated, C. P.
BISMUTH, Oxychloride, Light
BISMUTH, Oxychloride, Heavy
BISMUTH, Salicylate, Basic, 60 per cent.
BISMUTH, Subbenzoate.
BISMUTH, Subcarbonate.
BISMUTH, Subgallate.
BISMUTH, Subiodide.
BISMUTH, Subnitrate.
BISMUTH, Subsulphate.
BISMUTH, Subtannate.
BLUE PILL.
BLUE PILL, Powdered.
CADMIUM, Bromide.
CADMIUM, Carbonate.
CADMIUM, Iodide.
CADMIUM, Salicylate.
CAFFEINE, Citrated.
CALCIUM, Benzoate.
CALCIUM, Chloride, Hydrated, C. P.
CALCIUM, Salicylate.
CAMPHOR, Monobromated.
CAMPHOR, Monobromated, Powdered.
CITRINE OINTMENT.
CONCENTRATED NITROUS ETHER, 1x21.
ERGOTINE.
ETHER, Acetic.
HYDRASTINE, Alkaloid, White.
HYDROGEN, Peroxide.
IODINE, Resublimed.
IRON, Carbonate, Precipitated
IRON, Carbonate, Saccharated
IRON and Ammonium Citrate.
IRON and Ammonium Tartrate.
IRON and Potash Tartrate, Scales.
IRON and Strychnine Citrate.
IRON, Chloride.
IRON, Citrate, Scale, Ferric.
IRON, Citrate, Soluble.
IRON, Iodide.
IRON, Iodide, Syrup.
IRON, Phosphate, Soluble, Scale, U. S. P.
IRON, Phosphate, Precipitate.
IRON, Pyrophosphate, Soluble, Scale.
IRON and Quinine Citrate, U.S.
IRON and Quinine Citrate, Soluble, U. S. P.
IRON and Strychnine, Citrate.
IRON, Salicylate.
IRON, Subsulphate.
IRON, Sulphate, C. P., Crystal
IRON, Sulphate, C. P., Dried.
IRON, Sulphate, Crystals, Pure.
IRON, Sulphate, Dried and Powdered.
LEAD, Iodide.
LEAD, Tannate.
LITHIUM, Benzoate.
LITHIUM, Bitartrate.
LITHIUM, Bromide.
LITHIUM, Chloride.
LITHIUM, Citrate.
LITHIUM, Iodide.
LITHIUM, Salicylate.
LITHIUM, Tartrate.
MANGANESE, Lactate.
MANGANESE and Iron Lactate.
MAGNESIUM, Salicylate.
MERCURIAL OINTMENT, ½.
MERCURIAL OINTMENT, 1.
MERCURY, Benzoate.
MERCURY, Iodide, Red.
MERCURY, Iodide, Yellow.
MERCURY, Oxide, Yellow.
MERCURY, Redistilled.
MERCURY, Salicylate.
MERCURY, Sulphate, Yellow. (Turpeth Mineral.)
MERCURY, Tannate.
MERCURY, with Chalk.
OPIUM, Denarcotized, Powdered.
OPIUM, Denarcotized, Granular.
OPIUM, Granulated.
PIPERINE.
POTASH, Bichromate, Crystal, C. P.
POTASH, Citrate.
POTASH, Iodide.
POTASH, Salicylate.
SANGUINARINE, Nitrate, Crystal.
SODIUM, Benzoate, Powdered.
SODIUM, Benzoate, Granulated
SODIUM, Bromide, C. P.
SODIUM, Carbonate, C. P., Crystal.
SODIUM, Carbonate, C. P., Dried and Powdered.
SODIUM, Carbonate, Dried and Powdered, Commercial.
SODIUM, Carbonate, Purified, Dried and Powdered.
SODIUM, Citrate, Granular.
SODIUM, Iodide.
SODIUM, Phosphate, C. P., Crystal or Granular.
SODIUM, Phosphate, C. P., Dried and Powdered.
SODIUM, Pyrophosphate.
SODIUM, Salicylate.
SODIUM, Salicylate, from Oil of Wintergreen.
SODIUM, Sulphate, C. P., Dried and Powdered.
SODIUM, Sulphate, C. P., Crystal or Granular.
SODIUM, Sulphite, Recrystalized.
STRONTIUM, Bromide.
STRONTIUM, Carbonate.
STRONTIUM, Iodide.
STRONTIUM, Lactate.
STRONTIUM, Oxalate.
STRONTIUM, Salicylate.
SULPHUR, Washed.
THYMOL, Iodide.
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bitumen, not specially provided for in this act, crude, if not dried, or otherwise advanced in any manner, $1.50 per ton; if dried or otherwise advanced in any manner, $3 per ton.

"We find as follows from the evidence: (1) That the merchandise is something more than rock asphalt, as it is rock asphalt combined with other bitumen or asphaltum; (2) that it is commercially known as asphalt, or more particularly as asphalt mastic; (3) that it is an asphalt not specially provided for; (4) that it has been advanced in value and condition by a process of manufacture. In view of these findings, it would appear unnecessary to consider the report of the United States chemist that the merchandise contained more than 15 per cent. of bitumen. In accordance with our findings, the assessment of duty at $3 per ton under paragraph 93 is affirmed.

Vanilla Beans.

An important decision has been handed down on the protest of John H. Alvord against the Collector at New York on an invoice of vanilla beans, which were always classified as a crude drug prior to the tariff act now in force. They are now assessed with duty because of the change in phraseology in the drug paragraph. This change is the omission of the words "of manufacture," which were contained in the corresponding provision of the act of 1894, from paragraph 20, of the act of 1897. The protestants claimed that the beans are exempt from duty under paragraph 548, which give free admission to non-edible drugs, such as beans which "are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding or by other process and not specially provided for." It appears from the testimony, say the board, that the beans were gathered, dried, oiled and tied up in packages, and that the oiling was done to prevent them from becoming brittle and losing flavor during transportation. The United States Examiner, who has handled this class of merchandise for thirty years, testified that he never knew vanilla beans imported in any other condition. The board found that the goods in question are non-edible beans, which are drugs not advanced in value or condition by any process, and sustained the claim accordingly.

Crude Drugs.

R. W. Phair & Co., J. S. Hopkins & Co., Lehn & Fink and Schieffelin & Co. protested against the decision of the Collector at New York on merchandise consisting of peeled colocynths, sliced belladonna root, siftings from Spanish fly, scraped or cleaned orris root and split rhubarb root. They were assessed for duty under paragraph 20, act of 1897, and were claimed to be exempt from duty under paragraph 548. Following the principles laid down in the board's decision of this date on vanilla beans, it was held that the goods are crude non-edible drugs, not advanced in value or condition, and sustained the claim that they are exempt from duty.

Tonicum.

Messrs. Badendrier & Van Nest protested against the decision of the Collector at Minneapolis on an invoice consisting of Hensel's tonicum, which was assessed for duty at 55 cents per pound under the provision of paragraph 67, act of July, 1897, for medicinal preparations containing alcohol. It was claimed by the protestants that the article does not contain alcohol in any form and that it is dutiable under paragraph 3. The chemist reported that the sample submitted to the United States Laboratory at this port contained absolute alcohol by volume 35.40 per cent. The board found that the merchandise is a medicinal preparation containing alcohol and overruled the protest.

Borax in Soap Making.

On making up my mind to write something on borax, it occurs to me that the last time I wrote for this journal was on the use of almond oil in soaps, and that reminded me of a story. There once lived a man who named his first-born Abe; a year later he named his next son Benjamin; and then his father-in-law threw up his hands in horror and wanted to know if he expected to go through the alphabet. Writing first on almond oil and then on borax, you might feel tempted to ask me the same question, but don't worry.

The reason I write on borax is because I have been thinking some thinks about it which I flatter myself are really too good to be lost; if you can use them you are welcome. Borax, it strikes me, made its reputation at a time when it was worth 40 cents a pound, some thirty years ago (though I suppose it was well-known much before that). Since that time it has, like everything else, fallen greatly in price, though much increased in its consumption in many ways and channels. Probably its use in the connection with soap has also increased, at least in actual quantity, but compared to the enormously increased total output of soap I rather think it has been neglected. I have been speculating and thinking if this neglect is not due to the revolutionary discovery of sal soda filling, which, at the time referred to, carried everything before it, upset the ways of the soapmaker, and made such a stir that borax was forgotten in the shuffle. If my theory is correct, I may not be at all old-fashioned if I revive the attention which this alkali used to enjoy, and which it still deserves.

To be sure, sal soda (or soda ash) is cheaper and stronger than borax, and therefore it rightly takes its place in those soaps where cheapness combined with strength are the requirements. But all soaps are not wanted of that kind, as we all know, which is the reason why some borax soaps have a great sale—and which is also the reason why some "borax soaps" have not a great sale, for making a borax soap by adding to an ordinary soap a label with the word Borax on it is scarcely the most approved plan. But that is only by the way.

Let us compare a good neutral soap, one made with tallow, caustic and water, on one hand, with a soap to which soda ash is added; then make the same comparison of this soap with one containing borax.

The neutral soap has a mild, but markedly detergent, action; it does not attack the skin, nor fine fabrics, nor colors. Its disadvantages are that for the laundry it is too slow, with hard water it is wasteful and inefficient, and under favorable circumstances it leaves the clothes yellow and gray.

(To be continued.)

R. W. PHAIR & CO. 16 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK.
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Monohydrate Crystals

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Special attention to orders requiring immediate dispatch.

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Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	per gal.	44 @45
boiled, in bbls		45 @47
Out of town on spot		43 @44
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		— @54
Varnish oil, American		— @—
Calcutta		55 @60
Cottonseed crude, prime		22 @23
" " f.o.b. mills		18 @19
Crude, off quality		21 @21½
Yellow summer, prime		26½@28
Yellow summer butter		29 @30
Yellow summer, off quality		25 @27½
White summer		30 @32
Yellow winter		31 @32
White winter		30 @32
Soap stock	per lb	5½@ 5¾
Olive	per gal.	52½@56
Soap stock	per lb.	4¼@ 4½
Palm, kernel		5 @ 5¼
Lagos		5¼@ 5½
Castor No. 3		10¾@11¾
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¾@ 5½
Cochin		6½@ 6¾
Corn		3 25@3 75
Peanut, white		58 @60
yellow		50 @55
Rosin, first run	per gal.	10½@ —
Second run		12½@—
Third run		14½@—
Fourth run		17 @—
Rapeseed, in bbls., No. 1		61 @65
No. 2		54 @57
Mustard		32 @34

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	₩ gal.	— @—
Bleached winter		— @—
Cod, domestic, prime		35 @37
Newfoundland		40 @42
Degras, English	₩ lb	2½@ 2¾
French		5 @ 5½
German		2 @ 2½
Herring	₩ gal.	20 @22
Lard, prime		82 @84
Extra No. 1		42 @45
No. 1		33 @35
No. 2		30 @32
Menhaden, prime crude		23 @24
Good merchantable		20 @22
Brown strained		26 @27
Light strained		27 @28
Bleached winter		31 @32
Extra bleached winter white		34 @35
Neatsfoot, white		60 @62
Extra prime		55 @56
Prime		50 @52
Extra No. 1		46 @48
Dark		30 @32
20° cold test		75 @80
30° cold test		65 ₩70
Red, Elaine		28 @32
Saponified	₩ lb.	4 @ 4½
Sea elephant, bleached winter	₩ gal.	— @—
Seal, bleached water white		— @—
Sod		30 @35
Sperm, crude		63 @65
Natural spring		— @—
Natural winter		— @65
Bleached spring		— @—
Bleached winter		— @70
Tallow, prime		43 @45
Dark		30 @32
Whale, Crude		— @46
Natural winter		50 @52
Natural spring		— @—
Bleached spring		— @—
Bleached winter		53 @54
Extra bleached winter		55 @57

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c t		6½@ 7
29 gravity, 15 cold test		7½@8
29 gravity, zero		10½@11½
Summer		6 @ 6½
Cylinder, light filtered		12½@15
Dark filtered		10½@15½
Extra cold test		20½@24½
Dark steam refined		7½@12½
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity		10 @15
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity		7½@ 8½
West Virginia, 29 gravity		22 @24
Neutral filtered, lemon, 33@34 gravity		12½@18
White, 33@34 gravity		20½@22½
33@34 grav. bloomless		12½@18
32 grav. wool grade		10½@14
Paraffine, high viscosity		30 @35
903-907 sp. gr		8¾@ 9
903 sp. gr		7¾@ 8
885 sp. gr		6¼@ 6¾
875 sp. gr		6¼@ 6½
865 sp. gr		6¼@ 6¾
Red paraffine No. 1		8¼@ 8¾
No. 2		7¾@ 8¼
Spindle No. 1 Filtered		15 @16
No. 1		12 @13
No. 2		11 @12
No. 3		10 @11
No. 4		9½@10

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	₩ ton	— @ —
City domestic		— @ 24 00
Western, in bags		— @23 50
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		16 50@17 75
at New Orleans		— @19 75
at New York		21 00@21 50
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		16 25@ —
at New Orleans		19 50@20 00
Corn Cake		16 50@17 00
" " meal		— @ —

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	₩ lb.	3¾@ 3¾
Refined 115 m. p		— @ 4¼
120 "		— @ 4¼
125 "		— @ 4½
130 "		— @ 5
135 "		— @ 5¼
140 "		10 @11
Candles, paraffine, 4s, 6s and 12s		6
Candles, Adamantine, 6s, 14 oz		6¼@ 6
12 oz		5¼@—
12s, 16 oz		8 @—
14 oz		7 @—
12 oz		— @ 6
Patent sperm, 4s. and 6s		38 @40
Sperm, 4s. and 6s		33 @34
Stearic Acid—plain ends, 4s, 6s, 8s		9 @—
patent ends, 4s & 6s		9½@—
cartons, 6lb each		9½@10
Lard, spot, tierces		5 75 @6 50
futures		6 17½@6 27½
export pkgs		6 75@7 25
compound		4⅞@ 5⅛
neutral		6¼@—
Oleo stearine		6 @—
Lard "		7 @7¼
Tallow		3 @4¼
Stearic Acid		8 @8½

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine	per gal.	28 @ 28½
Rosin, Strained	per bbl.	— @1 42½
Good strained		— @1 45
E		1 50 @1 55
F		1 65 @1 67½
G		1 70 @1 72½
H		1 80 @1 82½
I		1 85 @1 90
K		1 90 @1 95
M		2 00 @2 05
N		2 07½@2 10
Window glass		2 15 @2 20
W. W		2 25 @2 30
Tar, regulars		1 85 @1 90
oil barrels		3 30 @3 37½
Pitch		1 70 @1 75

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	₩ lb.	4¼@ 4¾
in oil		5¼@ 5¾
English in oil		7½@ 8¼
Litharge, American powdered		4¾@ 5
English flake		6¾@ 7
Glassmakers'		7¾@ 8
Red lead, foreign		6¾@ 7
American		5¼@ 5¾
Orange mineral, American		6¾@ 7
English		7¾@ 8¼
French		10½@10½
German		7¾@ 8¼
China white		8 @ 9
Flake white		7½@12½
Cremnitz white		14 @18
Zinc white, Paris, G. S., 50 bbls		8¼ less 4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		8¼ 2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		8¼ 1 ₩ ct
R. S., 50 bbls		7¼ 4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		7 1 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		7 1 ₩ ct
Antwerp, R. S., 50 bbls		6¼ 4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		6¼ 2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		6¼ 1 ₩ ct
G. S., 50 bbls		7¼ 4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		7 2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		7 1 ₩ ct
G S. in poppy oil		10½@11
R. S. in poppy oil		9¼@ 9¾
French in varnish		16 @17
American extra, dry		3¾@ 4¼
Florence		5 @ 6
German		5½@ 6¼

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	₩ lb.	2 50 @3 60
Crocus martus, imported		2¾@ 3¾
standard Am'can		1 @ 2¼
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¾
English		4½@ 5½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 9½
English		7½@ 9
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		7½@ 10
Venetian red, English, prime		1 50 @1 75
2d quality		1 00 @1 25
American		60 @ 90
Vermillion, imported English		70 @ 90
Am. quicksilver, bulk		65 @ 66
bags		66 @ 67
Chinese		80 @ 90
American		14 @ 16
Artificial		12 @ 20

BLACKS.

Carbon		3 @40
Drop, American		2½@ 4
English		5 @10
Ivory		9 @30
Lamp, commercial		3 @ 5
refined		8 @10
calcined		12 @20
fine spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial		5½@ 8
Chinese		30 @35
Prussian		24 @30
Prussian Foreign		25 @30
Reiners'		60 @70
Soluble		53 @55
Ultramarine		7 @25
Verditer		25 @30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered		3½@ 3¾
burnt lumps	₩ lb.	1¼@ 1½
raw, powdered		2¾@ 2¾
raw, lumps		1¼@ 1½
American burnt and powdered		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Spanish brown		¾@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt & powdered		3½@ 3½
burnt lumps		3½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3
raw, lumps		2½@ 2½
American, burnt		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Vandyke brown, German		5½@ 5½
American		1¼@ 2¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure		— @26
extra		14½@15
super		10 @12
Chrome, common		5 @ 6
Paris, pure		14½@21½
in pulp		— @—
Verdigris, French		16 @20

YELLOWS.

Chrome		10 @25
Ocher, Rochelle		1 10@1 20
washed Dutch		4¾@ 5
French		1 @ 1¾
golden		2¼@ 4
domestic	₩ ton	8 8 00@15 00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	₩ ton.	12 00 @15 00
foreign floated		19 50 @21 00
domestic floated		12 50 @18 00
off color		9 00 @10 00
Crude, No. 1		9 00 @10 00
No. 2		8 00 @ 8 25
No. 3		7 75 @ 8 00
Blanc fixe	₩ lb	2¼@ 2¾
Bronze powder		45 @ 2 50
Brocades		45 @ 1 00
Chalk	₩ ton.	2 00 @ 2 70
Clay, China, imported	₩ ton.	10 00 @17 00
domestic		8 00 @10 00
Cobalt oxide	₩ lb.	1 60 @ 1 70
Feldspar	₩ ton.	12 50 @16 00
Fullers Earth lump		75 @ 90
Powd		82½@ 90
Marble dust	₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Manganese Car lots		15 00 @17 00
Jobbing		3 @ 5
Magnesite, raw		7 00 @ 8 00
ground		1¾@ 1¾
Plaster		@ 1 40
dentists'		5 @ 2 00
Pumice stone, orig'l cks	₩ lb	2 @ 2½
selected lumps in bbls		5 @ 12
powdered pure, in bbls		2 @ 2½
Putty, in bulk		1 45 @ 1 75
bladders		1 65 @ 2
tins		2 @ 2½
Rottenstone, originally		5 @ 7½
Selected, lumps		5½@ 12
powdered, in bbls		3½@ 3½
Silex	per ton.	13 00 @20 00
Smalt, German blue	per lb.	15 @ 16
super black		— @ —
Talc, American	per 100 lbs.	50 @ 65
French		75 @ 1 25
Terra alba, American No. 2		50 @ 60
English		85 @ 1 00
French		80 @ 1 00
Whiting, commercial		35 @ 40
Gilders'		45 @ 50
extra gilders'		55 @ 60
American, Paris		65 @ 70
English cliffstone		75 @ 1 20

Glues.

Extra white	per lb.	15 @25
Medium white		10 @15
Cabinet		11 @15
Low grade		7 @ 9
Foot stock, white		8 @15
brown		7 @12
Irish		10½@12½
French		9 @24
German hides		13 @16
common		9 @12

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban prime	per lb.	4 @ 6
Egyptian		5 @ 6
Copal, Sierra Leone cleaned		50 @65
Zanzibar, bold white		70 @80
medium white		55 @65
bean and pea		30 @40
Manila, pale		20 @25
bright amber		15 @18
standard		9 @11
Damar, Batavia		16½@17
Singapore		8½@12
Kauri, standard		— @30
No. 2		19 @20
hard scraped		30 @32
light hard scraped		40 @45
picture quality		— @60
pale and fine selected		— @80
Sandarac		— @18

Window Glass.

AMERICAN LIST.

Single.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per Fifty feet. AA	A	B	C
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$17 50	$16 25	$15 50	$15 00
34	11x14 to 14x20	20 00	18 50	17 25	16 50
40	12x13 to 16x24	22 00	20 00	18 50	17 75
50	18x22 to 20x30	25 00	23 00	21 00	....
54	20x20				
60	15x36 to 24x30	27 00	24 50	22 00	....
70	26x28 to 24x36	30 00	26 75	24 00	....
	26x34				
	28x32 to 30x40	33 50	30 50	27 00	....
	30x30				
80	32x38 to 30x50	40 00	36 50	32 00	....
	34x36				
84	30x52 to 30x54	41 25	37 50	33 75	....

Double.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per 50 ft. AA D	A D	B D
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$23 50	$22 00	$21 00
34	11x14 to 14x20	28 50	26 25	24 50
	12x13 to 14x20	28 50	26 25	24 50
40	10x26 to 16x24	31 25	28 50	26 25
50	18x22 to 20x30	34 50	31 75	29 75
	20x20 to 20x30	34 50	31 75	29 75
54	15x36 to 24x30	36 50	33 75	30 50
60	26x28 to 24x36	41 00	37 25	33 75
70	26x34 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
	28x32 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
	30x30 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
80	32x38 to 30x50	55 00	50 50	45 50
	34x36 to 30x50	55 00	50 50	45 50
84	30x52 to 30x54	57 00	51 75	46 50
90	30x56 to 34x56	59 50	54 00	48 50
94	34x58 to 34x60	63 00	57 50	51 00
100	36x60 to 40x72	66 50	60 50	55 00

Sizes above 90 inches $10.00 per box extra for every 8 inches. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. Discount, 85.

Metallic Paints.

Brown		18 00 @20 00
Red		18 00 @20 00

Colors in Oil.

Black Coach Japan	per lb.	15½@20
in oil		12 @15
drop,		7½@10
lampblack, prime		27 @30
medium		15 @20
2d quality		12 @19
low grade		6½@10
Blue, Chinese		35 @40
Prussian		30 @40
ultramarine		12 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		7 @10
raw		7 @10
umber, burnt		7 @10
raw		7 @10
Vandyke		7 @11
Green, chrome		8 @14
Paris		16 @18¼
Red, Indian		12 @15
Venitian		4½@ 8
Yellow, Chrome		13 @18
Ocher, French		4½@

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	₩ lb.	— @3 50
as wanted		3 55 @ —
powdered		4 40 @4 45

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	₩ oz.	2 25 @2 30
oz vials		— @2 35
½ oz vials, 2¼ oz. boxes		— @2 55
⅛ oz vials, 1 oz. boxes		— @2 60

Codeine.

Codeine, Pure, bulk, 5 oz	₩ oz.	— @3 85
ozs		— @3 90
eighths		— @4 10
Salts, all sizes less than pure		— @ 45

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz. tins	₩ oz.	22 @24
50 oz. tins		24½@—
25 oz. tins		25 @—
5 oz. tins		26 @—
1 oz. tins		29 @—
1 oz. vials		31 @—
Cinchonidia, bulk		— @13½

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in barrels	₩ lb.	29 @ —
Acid, benzoic, true	₩ oz.	6½@ 5½
ex. toluol	₩ lb.	48 @ 70
boracic, crystals, city		9½@ 9¾
Calif		@ —
powdered, city		10 @ 10
Calif		— @ 10
carbolic, drums		— @ 16
bottles		22 @ 23
tins		18 @ 20
citric, barrels		— @ 34
kegs		— @ 34½
pyrogallic		2 10 @ 2 45
salicylic		40 @ 42
Alcohol, 94%,	₩ gal.	2 31 @ 2 35
ref. wood, 95%		— @ 75
97%		— @ 80
purified		1 20 @ 1 50
Almond oil, sweet, almonds	₩ lb.	32 @ 35
peach kernels		19 @ 20
Alsin		35 @ —
Ambergris, black	₩ oz.	15 00 @17 50
grey		21 50 @26 50
Ammonia, carb, domestic	₩ lb.	7¼@ 7¾
foreign		— @ 7¾
Antimony, Japan needle		5¼@ 5½
Areca Nuts		— @ 8
Arrowroot, Bermuda		— @ 40
St. Vincent, bbls		7 @ 8
cans		7½@ 9
Balm of Gilead Buds		23 @ 30
Barium chloride		1¾@ 2¼
chlorate		— @ 29
nitrate		8 @ 8½
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	₩ gal.	— @ 30
Bay rum, bbls		— @2 20
Beeswax, white, pure	₩ lb.	45 @ 50
yellow		31 @ 32
Bismuth, citrate		— @1 60
subcarbonate		1 25 @1 30
subgallate		1 15 @1 25
subnitrate		1 10 @1 15
Blue Pill		35 @ 70
Borax		7 @ 7¼
in bags		6¾@ —
powdered		7 @ 7¼
Bromine, bulk		45 @ 50
Burgundy pitch		2½@ —
Caffeine		4 00 @ —
Calomel, American		69 @ 71
English		— @ 90
Cantharides, Chinese		— @ 35
powderd d		— @ 40
Russian		— @ 45
powdered		30 @ 32
Carnauba wax No. 1		17½@ 18
No. 2		11 @ 12
No. 3		8½@ 9
Castor oil, city, bbls		11 @ 12½
cases		12½@ 13
Castile soap, white, pure		9½@ 10
Marseilles		6½@ 7
green, pure		7¼@ 7½
ordinary		6 @ 6½
mottled, pure		8½@ 8¾
ordinary		4½@ 4¾
Chalk, precip		4 @ 6
Chloral hydrate, crusts, 25 lb. jars		80 @ 85
crystals, 25 lb. jars		85 @ 90
Cochineal, yellow		10 @ 10½
white		11½@ 13¼
Chloroform		47 @ 50
Clover Tops, red		7 @
Cocaine muri, bulk	₩ oz.	2 70 @ 2 90
oz vials		2 75 @ 3 00
Cocoa butter, 1¼ lb. boxes	₩ lb	29 @ 31
bulk		28 @ 29½

Cod liver oil, Newfoundland	gal.	—	—
Norwegian	bbl.	24 00	@24 50
Colocynth apples, Spanish	lb	18	@ 20
Trieste		—	@ 40
Corrosive sublimate		70	@ 81
Coumarin, refined		7 00	@ —
Cuttlefish, Trieste		7½	@ 7¾
Cologne spirit, 190°	gal.	$1 24½	@ 1 25½
Dragon's blood, mass	lb.	18	@ 35
reeds		—	@ 45
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs		95	@ 1 00
Ergot, German		17	@ 20
Russian		17	@ 18
Spanish		22	@ 25
Ether, 1850		—	@ 57
washed		—	@ 61
1890		—	@ 63
Eucalyptol		—	@ 1 50
Formaldehyde		27	@ 30
Fusel oil	gal.	—	@ 65
Gelatine Silver	lb.	28	@ 29
Gold		24	@ 45
Glucose 41°		—	@ 1 65
Glycerine, C. P. drums		12½	@ 13
C.P. bbls		12½	@ 13
C.P cans		13½	@ 16
Dynamite		11½	@ 12
Grape sugar 70°		—	@ 1 65
Guarana		35	@ 40
Harlem oil, old style		—	@ 1 75
New style		—	@ 2 00
Hypophosphite, lime		1 02½	@ —
potash		1 02½	@ —
soda		1 02½	@ —
Iceland moss		5	@ —
Insect powder		16	@ 18
Iodine, re-sublimed		3 00	@ 3 05
Iodoform		3 10	@ 3 15
Irish moss, ordinary		—	@ 7
bleached		10	@ 12
Isinglass, Russian, bleached		2 95	@ 3 10
unbleached		2 75	@ 3 00
American		—	@ 50
Japan wax		7¾	@ 8
Kola Nuts, African		9½	@ 12
Licorice, mass, Greek		8	@ 12
Spanish		17	@ 24
stick, domestic		18½	@ 23½
foreign		23	@ 26
Lithia, carb		3 30	@ 3 50
Lupulin		18	@ 15
Lycopodium		29	@ 30
Manna, large flake		45	@ 50
small flake		21	@ 22
sorts		18	@ 19
Menthol		2 00	@ 2 10
Myrbane oil		9	@ 10
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	4 00	@ 6 00
Nepaul		21 00	@22 00
Tonquin		12 00	@21 00
grain Cab		7 50	@ 8 50
Canton, extra		—	@ 1 00
good		18	@ 20
Nepaul		18 00	@19 00
Tonquin		19 00	@20 00
druggists'		17 00	@18 00
Mustard oil		30	@ 32
naphthaline, ball	lb	2½	@ 2¾
crystals		2½	@ 2¾
flakes		2½	@ 2¾
Nux vomica		2	@ 2½
Phosphorus	lb.	40	@ 90
Pilocarpine	oz	—	@ 7 00
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	@ 12
Precipitate, red	lb	79	@ 81
white		84	@ 86
Potash Perman		17	@ 17½
Potassium, bromide, bulk		44	@ 45
cyanide "		29	@ 30
iodide "		2 35	@ 2 40
Quicksilver		57	@ 57½
Rochelle salts		18	@ 18½
Saltcine, bulk		2 50	@ 2 70
Salol, bulk		—	@ —
1 lb bots		3 10	@ 3 50
½ lb bots		3 15	@ 3 55
¼ lb bots		3 25	@ 3 65
ounces		25	@ 30
Santonine		2 40	@ 2 50
Seidlitz mixture		14½	@ 15
Sesame oil	gal.	62	@ 65
Silver nitrate	oz.	40	@ 41½
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	—	@ 28
cakes		—	@ 30
Strontia, nitrate		8½	@ 9
St. John's bread		—	@ 2½
Sugar of milk, cob		—	@ 16
powdered		10	@ 12
Sulphur, roll		2½	@ 2¾
flour		2 40	@ 3
Strychnine, bulk	oz.	60	@ 70
Tamarinds	keg.	2 25	@ 2 50
Thymol	lb.	1 80	@ 1 85
Vanillin,	oz	1 50	@ 1 70
Venice turpentine	lb.	14	@ 17
Zinc chloride, gran		—	@ 9
sulphate		—	@ 2¼

Balsams.

Copaiba—Central American		45	@ —
Para		10	@ —
Solidifiable		55	@ —
Fir—Canada	gal	1 80	@1 85
Oregon		55	@ 70
Gurjun	lb	10	@ 15
Peru		2 10	@2 15
Tolu		—	@ 38

Barks.

Angostura	lb	6½	@ 7
Bayberry		3½	@ 3½
Black Haw, of root, true		7	@ 8
of tree		4½	@ 5
Buckthorn		—	@ 5
Cascara sagrada		4½	@ 5
Cascarilla		7	@8
Canella		—	@ 5
Cinchona—Red, quills		18	@22
broken		15	@18
Yellow, quills		10	@26
broken		18	@22
Condorango		—	@12
Coto		—	@12
Cramp		5½	@ 6
Dogwood, Jamaica		—	@ 8
Elm, common		—	@ 9
select		10½	@11
Mezereon		9	@10
Oak, red		3	@ 4
white		3	@ 4
Orange peel—bitter, Curacoa, quarters		3½	@ 4
sweet, Malaga, ribbons		—	@ 8
quarters		—	@10
sweet, Trieste		—	@ 5½
Prickly ash		—	@13
Pomegranate of fruit		8	@10
of root		12	@13
Quebracho		—	@10
Sassafras		5½	@ 6¼
Simaruba		—	@16
Soap, white		—	@ —
crushed		7	@ 7½
Wahoo, of root		—	@19
of tree		14	@15
White Pine		—	@ 4
White Poplar		—	@ 4
Wild Cherry		4	@ 6
Witch Hazel		2¾	@ 3

Beans.

Calabar	lb.	—	@ 8
St. Ignatius		16	@ 90
Tonka—Angostura		1 55	@ 1 65
Para		—	@ 20
Surinam		45	@ 50
Vanilla—Mexican, whole		8 50	@14 00
cuts		—	@ 8 25
Bourbon, whole		4 50	@ 5 00
Tahiti, whole		2 25	@ —

Berries.

Cubeb	lb.	6	@ 8
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)		8	@ 3½
Juniper		2½	@ 2¾
Laurel		—	@ 4
Prickly ash		—	@10
Saw Palmetto		8	@10

Essential Oils.

Almond—bitter	lb	4 00	@ 6 00
artificial		75	@ 1 00
Amber—crude		14	@ 15
rectified		—	@ 23
Anise		—	@ 1 75
Bay		2 50	@ 2 75
Bergamot		1 85	@ 2 00
Birch, sweet		—	@ 1 00
Birch Tar, crude		—	@ 18
extra		—	@ 30
Cade		15	@ 25
Cajeput		55	@ 60
Camphor		7	@ 9
Caraway seed		1 10	@ 1 15
twice rectified		1 30	@ 1 40
Cassia		1 00	@ 1 15
Cedar leaf		35	@ 40
wood light		—	@ 25
Florida		—	@ 45
rect		—	@ 25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy		8 00	@ 9 00
Citronella		26	@ 30
Cloves		60	@ 65
Copaiba		80	@ 85
Coriander		6 50	@11 00
Crotch		1 30	@ 1 40
Cubeb		75	@ —
Cummin		3 00	@ —
Erigeron		60	@ 65
Eucalyptus, American		45	@ 50
Australian		—	@ 75
Fennel seed		—	@ 1 25
Geranium rose, African		—	@ 5 75
East Indian		—	@ 2 00
French		—	@11 00
Ginger		—	@ 4 50
Hemlock		33	@ 35
Juniper berries—rectified		—	@ 70
twice rectified		—	@ 1 20
wood		25	@ 30
Lavender, French		1 20	@ 1 65
garden		35	@ 55
spike		75	@ 90
Lemon		80	@ 95
Lemongrass, native		—	@ 1 25
Linaloe		—	@ 1 55
Mace		—	@ 1 15
Malefern		1 75	@ —
Mustard—natural		—	@ 6 00
artificial		3 15	@ 3 75
Neroli—petale		—	@25 00
bigarade		20 00	@24 00
Nutmeg		1 25	@ 1 40
Orange, bitter		2 75	@ 3 00
sweet		1 75	@ 2 00
Origanum		17	@ 22
Patchouly—leaf		—	@ 5 00
cultivated		—	@ 6 00
Peppermint—tins		85	@ 95
bottles		—	@ 1 15
Pennyroyal		70	@ 75
Petit grains, French		4 00	@ 4 25
Pimento		2 00	@ 2 25
Rhodium		2 00	@ 7 00
Rose	oz.	5 37½	@ 6 60
Rosemary flowers, French	lb.	70	@ 85
Trieste		—	@ 50
Sandalwood—East India		3 50	@ 4 00
West India		1 75	@ 2 00
Australian		—	@ 3 00
Sassafras—natural		31	@ —
artificial		—	@ 27
Savin		90	@ 1 30
Spearmint		1 00	@ 1 10
Spruce		28	@ 30
Tansy		1 00	@ 1 10
Thyme—red, French		80	@ 85
white, French		1 00	@ 1 05
Wintergreen—natural		1 00	@ —
artificial		50	@ —
Wormseed—Baltimore		2 00	@ —
Wormwood, pure		2 50	@ 2 75
Ylang ylang		45 00	@48 00

Flowers.

Arnica		8½	@ 8
Calendula, foreign		60	@ 70
Chamomile, Belgian		10	@ 12
German		18	@ 20
Insect,		13	@ 15
Lavender, ordinary		—	@ 8
select		8½	@ 12
Poppy, red		—	@ 35
Rosemary		—	@ 15
Saffron, American		12	@ —
Alicante		5 10	@5 40
Valencia		9 25	@ 9 50

Gums.

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb	—	@ 6½
Cape		—	@ 5½
Curacao		2¾	@ 3
Socotrine		—	@ 22
Ammoniac		20	@ 22
Arabics, Firsts		53	@ 56
Seconds		33	@ 36
Thirds		27	@ 28
Fourths		22	@ 24
Siftings		—	@ 15
Sorts		17	@ —
Asafoetida		15	@ 17
Benzoin		28	@ 33
Camphor, American	bbls	—	@ 34½
cases		—	@ 35
ounces		36	@ 37
English		—	@ 37
Japan		34½	@ 37
Chicle		31	@ 33
Euphorbium		15	@ —
Galbanum		70	@ 75
Gamboge		38	@ 40
Guaiac		11	@ 15
Kino		9 00	@2 25
Mastic		—	@ 64
Myrrh		16	@ 25
Olibanum, siftings		4	@ 4½
sorts		5½	@ —
tears		8½	@ 9
Sandarac		17	@ 20
Scammony, resin		—	@3 00
Aleppo		2 75	@2 90
Virgin		4 00	@6 50
Senegal, picked		18	@ 24
sorts		13	@ 14
Tragacanth, Aleppo, Firsts		60	@ 63
Seconds		50	@ 55
Thirds		35	@ 45
Fourths		32	@ 35
Turkey, Firsts		65	@ 85
Seconds		50	@ 60
Thirds		45	@ 50

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	lb.	9	@10
Althea		—	@10
Belladonna		10	@12
Buchu, short		12	@15
long		16	@15
Coca, Huanuco		20	@22
Truxillo		—	@14
Coltsfoot		—	@ 7
Conium		—	@ 7
Deer Tongue		9	@10
Damiana		—	@12
Digitalis		10	@11
Doggrass		7	@ 7½
Eucalyptus		3½	@ 4
Grindelia robusta		7	@—
Henbane (hyosciamus)		8	@ 9
Horehound		5	@ 6
Indian hemp (Cannabis Indica)		11	@12
Jaborandi		8	@15
Laurel		4	@ 5
Lobelia		—	@ 5½
Matico		15	@20
Marjoram, German		8	@12
French		—	@ 9½
Pennyroyal		6	@ 8½
Peppermint, American		—	@ 7
German		—	@25
Pichi, tops		—	@20
Pulsatilla		—	@—
Prince's pine		—	@ —
Rose, red		40	@45
pale		11	@12
Rosemary		—	@ 4
Rue		—	@16
Sage, Italian picked		—	@ 3
Savory		6	@ 6¼
Scullcap		10	@11
Squaw Vine		7	@ 8
Senna, Alex. garbled and sifted		15	@25
siftings		6½	@ 7
Tinnevelly		7	@15
Stramonium		6	@ 6½
Thyme		—	@ 6¼
Uva Ursi		4½	@ 5
Witch Hazel		—	@ 4
Wormwood, foreign		—	@ 8
Yerba Santa		6	@ 7

Roots.

Aconite, German	lb.	—	@ 10
Alkanet		—	@ 5½
Althea, whole		8½	@ 9
cut		—	@ 16
Angelica, German		14	@ 15
American		7	@ 8
Arnica		10	@ 12
Belladonna, Atropia		—	@ 12
Scopalia		—	@ 10
Berberis Aquifolium		—	@ 8
Bitter		—	@ 11
Blood		6	@ 7
Bluefiag		—	@ 7
Bryonia		—	@ 9
Burdock		8	@ 8½
Calamus, bleached		28	@ 35
unbleached		—	@ 7
Cohosh, black		3	@ 4
blue		—	@ 4
Colchicum		7	@ 8
Colombo		10	@ 12
Culvers		8½	@ 9
Dandelion, German		—	@ 10½
Elecampane		4½	@ 5
Galangal		—	@ 6
Gelsemium		—	@ 4½
Gentian		—	@ 6
Ginseng, Southern		2 25	@2 50
Northern		—	@3 10
Northwestern		—	@2 80
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		16	@ 19
bleached		19	@ 20
Golden seal		—	@ 48
Hellebore, white		—	@ —
American		—	@ —
black		—	@ 6
powdered		12	@ 14
Hydrangea		—	@ 5
Ipecac Rio		2 25	@2 35
Jalap		10½	@ 12
Kava Kava		15	@ —
Lady slipper		—	@ 17
Licorice, ordinary bdls		4	@ —
selected, bdls		7½	@ 10
Lovage, American		—	@ 22
German		—	@ 9
Mandrake		—	@ 4½
Musk, Russian		—	@ 12
Orris, Florentine		9	@ 10
Verona		—	@ 7
fingers		65	@ 70
Pareira brava		—	@ 5
Pellitory		15	@ 18
Pink		18	@ 18½
Pleurisy		—	@ 9
Poke		—	@ 3½
Rhatany		10	@ 12
Rhubarb, Canton		20	@ 50
Shensi		40	@ 70
High dried		25	@ 40
clippings		22	@ 35
Sarsaparilla Honduras		30	@ 36
Mexican		7½	@ 8
Senega, Southern		—	@ 30
Western		—	@ 23
Skunk Cabbage		—	@ 8
Snake, Canada		—	@ 13
Texas		20	@ 25
Virginia		—	@ 31
Stillingia		—	@ 3½
Stone		—	@ 4
Squills		3½	@ 5
Unicorn, false		23	@ 25
true		—	@ 18
Valerian, German		—	@ 10
Belgian		5	@ 6
English		25	@ 28
Wild Yam		5½	@ 6
Yellow dock		—	@ 5
Zedoary		7	@ 8

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	lb	6	@ 6½
Russian		—	@ 4¾
star		—	@ 25
Canary Sicily		5½	@ —
Smyrna		2½	@ —
La Plata		—	@ —
Caraway, Dutch		—	@ 5
Cardamoms, Bleached		85	@1 15
Decorticated		90	@1 00
Celery		—	@ 6½
Colchicum, German		10	@ 11
Conium		6	@ 7
Coriander, Natural		—	@ 2
bleached		—	@ 2½
Cummin, Malta		5½	@ 6½
Fennel, German		—	@ 9
Italian		5	@ 5½
Flax	bbl.	5 50	@ —
ground	lb.	—	@ 3
Fœnugreek		—	@ 3½
Guinea grains		—	@ 7
Hemp, Russian		—	@ 2½
Larkspur		38	@ —
Lobelia		22	@ 25
Millet		—	@ 1½
Mustard, brown, Bari		—	@ 4½
Bombay		3	@ 3½
Cal		5	@ 5½
Sicily		4½	@ 4½
Trieste		—	@ 7
yellow, Cal		4½	@ 5
German		—	@ 4
Poppy, blue		—	@ 6½
Quince, German		35	@ 40
Rape, English		—	@ 5
German		3	@ 3½
Sabadilla		—	@ 18
Stavesacre		—	@ 15
Stramonium		—	@ 7
Strophanthus		30	@ 40
Sunflower		3½	@ 4½
Worm, Levant		—	@ 6½
American		—	@ 5

Shellac.

D. C	lb	25	@37
V. S. O		22½	@23
Triangle G		—	@22
S. S		—	@21
S. D		—	@22
T. N		17½	@17
Garnet, A. C		—	@18
Button		20	@24
Bleached		16	@17

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	16½	@18
broken		13	@15
Canton, matted rolls		8½	@ 8¾
broken		6½	@ 7½
Saigon, rolls		46	@50
broken		34	@34
Buds		23½	@45
Cloves, Amboyna		11	@12
Zanzibar		8	@ 9
stems		—	@ 4½
Ginger, African		4½	@ 5
Calcutta		4½	@ 5
Cochin, A. B. C		6½	@ 6¾
D		5	@ 5½
Mace, Banda		44	@46
Batavia		33½	@38
Penang		43	@45
Nutmegs, 110's		33	@34
Pepper, black Acheen		8½	@—
Singapore		8½	@ 9
West Coast Sumatra		8½	@ 8¾
white, Penang		14½	@—
Singapore		16½	@17
red, capsicums		7	@ 8
Zanzibar		11	@12
Pimento, Jamaica, prime		9½	@ 9¾
grinding		—	@ 9¼

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 % cent., Solvay		75	@ 80
ammonia, high test		55	@ 70
Bleach, over 35 % cent		1 50	@1 75
Salt cake		50	@ 55
Soda ash, carb. 48 % cent		75	@ 85
high test		65	@ 75
caustic, 48 % cent		1 50	@1 60
Newcastle, 48 % cent		—	@ —
high test		—	@ —
Soda bicarb., English		1 50	@2 00
American		1 25	@1 50
crystal carbonate		1 50	@1 75

Caustic solvay 60 % cent	1 80	@1 90
70 " "	1 50	@1 60
74 " "	1 55	@1 65
foreign caustic, 60 % cent	2 30	@2 40
70 " "	1 75	@1 80
74 " "	1 80	@1 85
76 " "	2 00	@2 10
Sal, English	65	@ 70
American	55	@ 60

Acids.

Acid, acetic	1 40	@1 50
chemically pure	18	@ 20
oxalic	6½	@ 6¾
pyroligneous	9	@ 12
sulphuric, 60 deg	90	@1 20
66 deg	1 20	@1 75
bulk 50 deg	11 50	@12 00
muriatic, 18 deg	1 20	@1 25
20 deg	1 35	@1 35
22 deg	1 30	@2 25
aqua fortis, 36 deg	3½	@ 4¼
38 deg	3½	@ 4⅝
40 deg	4½	@ 5⅛
42 deg	4¼	@ 4½
nitric, 36 deg	3½	@ 4⅜
38 deg	4½	@ 4⅝
40 deg	4⅝	@ 4⅞
42 deg	4¾	@ 5¼
tartaric crystals	32	@ —
powdered	32½	@ 32¾

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray, lb.	1 25	@1 30
brown	90	@ 95
Alum, lump	1 65	@1 75
ground	1 75	@1 85
porous	1 75	@2 00
Argols, plates	24	@ —
red	4½	@ 4¾
Arsenic, white	4½	@ 5
red	7¾	@ 8
Brimstone, crude, 2ds, per ton	26 00	@40 00
3ds	21 50	@35 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p c, lb.	25	@ —
powdered, 99 p c	25	@ 25½
Chloride of calcium	90	@1 00
Copperas	2½	@ 2¾
Glauber salts	50	@ 75
Nitrate of lead	6½	@ 6¾
soda	1 90	@ 2½
Chlorate of soda	10	@ 11
Sugar of lead, brown	5	@ 5¼
white	7¼	@ 7½
Saltpeter, crude	6	@ 6½
refined	7	@ 8
Sulphate alumina	1½	@ 2½
Vitriol, blue	3½	@ 3¾

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts, % lb.	3½	@ 3¾
pearl	5	@ 5¼
Potash, chlorate	9½	@ 11
powdered	10	@ 12
Carb	3½	@ 5
caustic	4½	@ 6
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 % cent.	1 03	@1 15
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 % cent. less than 25 tons	26 00	@33 00
sulph of, basis 90@98 % cent.	1 99½	@2 03
90@98 % cent. less than 25 tons	40 00	42@ 00
Kainit, 23 % cent. S. of P. % ton	8 80	@9 30
less than 25 tons	17 00	@18 75
Sylvinit, 35@37 % ct P. % unit	39	@ 45
Aqua am'ia (in cbys) 16 deg. % lb	2½	@ 3
18 deg	3	@ 3½
20 deg	3½	@ 4
26 deg	5½	@ 6
Ammoniac, sal, gray	4½	@ 4¾
granulated	5	@ 5¼
lump	8¼	@ 8½
Ammonia, sulphate	2 50	@2 55
Potash muriate, % 100 lbs	1 78	@1 90
less than 25 tons	39 00	@42 50

AMMONIATES, ETC.:

Blood, dried, red, per unit, high	1 80	@ 1 85
low grade, per unit	1 75	@ 1 80
Concentrated tankage per unit	1 90	@ 1 95
Bones, rough, per ton	18 00	@21 00
ground, per ton	20 00	@21 00
Bone meal	23 00	@24 00
Bone black, refuse	19 00	@20 00
Fish guano, dried	22 00	@ —
acidulated	15 00	@ —
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n	3 25	@ 3 75
f. o. b. Peace River	2 50	@ 3 00
Land Pebble 70 per cent	3 00	@ 3 25
Acid, phosphate, 15@18 per cent	45	@ 50

Dyestuffs.

Acid, picric, best crystals, % lb.	25	@ 27
tannic, commercial	36	@ 50
crystals	75	@ 80
Acetate of soda	4	@ 6
Albumen, egg	66	@ 68
blood	18	@ 25
Alizarine	12½	@ 18
Aniline oil	10½	@ 11
salt, crystals	9	@ 10
Annatto	10	@ 25
seed	—	@ 7
Antimony, oxymuriate	4	@ 6
salt, 65 per cent	16	@ 17
4? per cent	12½	@ 15
tartar emetic	23½	@ 5
Bichromate of potash, Scotch	9¾	@ 10
American	9¾	@ 10
Bichromate of soda	8	@ 8½
Bisulphite of Soda	1½	@ 2¼
Carmine of indigo	60	@ 75
Cochineal, Teneriffe silver	25½	@ —
black	28	@ 29
gray black	32	@ 33
Cudbear, French	12	@ 18
concentrated	23	@ 25
English	10	@ 18
Cutch	3½	@ 7¾
Dextrine, imported	5¾	@ 6
domestic	5½	@ 5¾
corn	2 21	@ —
Divi Divi	% ton 38 00	@42 00
Flavine	% lb	18 @ 25
Fustic stick	% ton 11 00	@18 50
Gambier	% lb.	2¾ @ 3 00
Garancine		6 @ 8
Hyposulphite of Soda	1 60	@ 2 00
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	57½	@ 62½
medium	65	@ 80
high grade	90	@ 1 35
Kurpaha, medium to good,	60	@ 70
higher grades	75	@ 90
Guatemalas	45	@ 1 00
Manila	35	@ 55
Madras	25	@ 40
Indigotine	95	@ 1 80
Logwood stick, % ton	17 00	@22 00
Madder, Dutch, % lb.		@ 8
French	6	@ 7½
Myrabolans	1½	@ 2½
Muriate of tin	6	@ 8
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1	@ 1½
true	3½	@ 4½
Nutgalls blue Aleppo	—	@ 12½
Chinese	14	@ 15
Persian berries	7	@ 8
Prussiate of potash, yellow	15½	@ 15½
red	37	@ 40
Prussiate of soda	12½	@ 13½
Phosphate of soda	2¾	@ 3½
Quercitron, % ton.	—	@18 00
Sago flour	3½	@ 3¾
Salts of tartar	3½	@ 7
Soluble oil, 50 per cent	6	@ 6½
75 per cent	9	@ 9½
Sumac, Sicily, % ton	44 00	@50 00
Virginia	40 00	@43 00
Starch corn, % lb.	1 45	@ 1¾
potato	—	@ 4
wheat	—	@ 5½
Stannate of soda, 50 soluble	8	@ 12
40. soluble	6	@ 10
25. soluble	5	@ 8
Tin crystals	12	@ 12½
Tapioca flour	4	@ 4½
Vanadiate ammonium, % oz.	—	@ 60

CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC:

Barwood	2	@ 2¼
Camwood	6	@ 8
Fustic, Jamaica	1½	@ 1¾
Cuban	1½	@ —
Hypernic	3	@ 3¼
Logwood, Campeachy	1½	@ 1¾
Red sanders	2¾	@ 3
Turmeric ground	5½	@ 6½
powdered	6½	@ 7

EXTRACTS

Archil, double, % lb	8	@ 13
concentrated	16	@ 18
Barberry, French	22	@ 28
Chestnut	3½	@ 4¼
oak	2½	@ 3¼
Hemlock	3½	@ 4½
Fustic, solid	8½	@ 10
liquid, 51 deg	6	@ 14
Gall	15	@ 18
Indigo	6½	@ 15
Logwood, solid	6½	@ 12
liquid, 51 deg	5½	@ 10
42 deg	4½	@ 7
Persian Berry	13	@ 15
Sumac	2¾	@ 6

Comparative Prices.

On June 5, in 1895, 1896 and 1897.

CHEMICALS.	1897	1896	1895
Bleaching powder	1 45	1 50	1 95
Brimstone, 3ds	$18 50	$1. 25	$15 75
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1 90	2½	1 95
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	2 25	2 37½	2 25
Sal soda, Am	57½	60	85
Soda ash, 48 p. c. carb	90	1 10	95
Soda ash, 48 p. c. caustic	1 10	1 25	1 25
Soda ash, 48-53 p. c. N. C.	—	—	—
Soda alkali, 48 p. c. B. M.	85	80	95
Soda nitrate	1 75	1 80	1 75
Cream tartar, crystals	23	26	19
Muriate of potash	1 78	1 78	1 78
Chlorate of potash	8¾	8¾	10¾
Kainit	8 80	8 80	8 55
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	5¼	5¾	5¼
Litharge, Am. pow'd	4¾	4¾	4¾
Paris green	12½	12½	21½
Orange mineral	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ven. red, English	1 50	1 50	1 75
Ven. red, American	60	60	65
Barytes	$14 00	$14 00	$14 00
Whiting, commercial	40	40	30
DRUGS.			
Opium	2 25	2 00	1 67½
Morphine, domestic	1 50	1 35	1 45
Quinine, makers	15-19	28-30	25
Quinine, dealers	15	26½	24¼
Alcohol	2 29	2 31	2 36
Borax, city	5¾	5¾	5¾
Beans, tonka, (Ang)	1 65	2 10	1 75
Cubeb, XX	6	7	11
Cuttlefish	5	5½	8½
Glycerine, American	12	16½	11
Oil, castor, city	12	9½	10
Oil, cod liver, Nor	$2 50	$35 00	$42 00
Oil, cassia	1 35	1 20	1 15
Oil, peppermint, tins	1 10	1 55	1 55
Oil, sassafras	35	40	32
Quicksilver	52	50	55
Asafœtida	14	12	16
Gum arabic, sorts	19	21	16
Camphor, bbls	40	40	48
Shellac, D. C	27	29	42
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	15	16	12
Senega root	35	38	40
Ipecac	1 70	1 35	1 10
Jalap	10	10	17
Canary seed, Smyrna	1¾	1¾	2¾
Caraway seed, Dutch	4¼	5¾	6¾
Mustard seed, Cal. yel	2¾	2¾	2¾
Rapeseed, German	2¼	2¼	2¼
OILS.			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y.	23½	23¾	27
Olive Sicily	49	48	53
Cocoanut, Ceylon	4 95	5	5 20
Lard, prime city	35	43	52
Linseed, domestic	30	37	57
Menhaden, prime crude	20	22	23
Whale, bleached winter	46	40	41
Sperm, bleached winter	48	49	58
Oil cake, western	$18 00	$17 00	$20 00
Spirits turpentine	27	26	29½
DYESTUFFS.			
Bichromate, potash Am.	10	10	8¾
Cochineal, Teneriffe S	26	28	24
Cutch, bag	3	4½	4¾
Gambier	2 60	3 75	5½
Indigo, Bengal, h gr'de	1 00	1 10	1 15
Prussiate potash, yel	17½	16	18
Sumac, Sicily, prime	$37 00	$46 00	$55 00
Starch, corn	1¼	2¾	2½

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A Rapid Burning Ore of High Sulphur Percentage and Singularly Free from Impurities.

Over 50 per ct. Sulphur in the Ore. Less than 1 per ct. Sulphur in the Cinder

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State Street. New York

IMPORTS ENTERED IN NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending June 3.

ACID, ACETIC—250 dmj, McLauren M & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
BENZOIC—25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Wasterniand, Antwerp
BORACIC—30 cks, 36,530 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Alsatia, Leghorn
CARBOLIC—20 dms, 6,614 lbs, H S Hayden, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
25 dms, Albany Chem Co, Bovic, Liverpool
15 cks, G S Page's Sons, Bovic, Liverpool
MOLYBDIC—3 cs, F Schroeder, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
OXALIC—10 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Patria, Hamburg
SAL—50 cs, 5,000 lbs, Merck & Co, K Luise, Bremen
20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
ALCOHOL—5 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg
ALBUMEN—20 cks, Edinger Bros & J, Mohawk, London
ALIZARINE—42 cks, 17,640 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
15 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Westernland, Antwerp
5 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
20 cks, V Koechl & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
BLUE—15 cks, 6,300 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cks, 200 lbs, Pickhardt & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
30 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
BROWN—5 cks, 2,100 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
GREEN—15 cks, 6,300 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ORANGE—5 cks, 2,108 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, MURI—26 cks, 24,407 lbs, C de P Field, Bovic, Liverpool
SAL—210 cks, 41,954 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
ANILINE COLORS—32 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
8 bbls, Heller & Merz Co, Westernland, Antwerp
108 cks, 12 cs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cks, J J Keller & Co, Trave, Bremen
58 pkgs, A Klipstein & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
72 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Westernland, Antwerp
110 cks, 73 cs, Pickhardt & K, Westernland, Antwerp
99 cks, 1 cs, V Koechl & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
12 kgs, A Penchot, Westernland, Antwerp
2 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
1 bbl, A Klipstein & Co, Buffalo, Hull
21 cks, 8 cs, N Y & Boston Dyewood Co, Patria, Hamburg
61 cks, 1 cs, Sykes & Street, La Bourgogne, Havre
3 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Kensington, Antwerp
62 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
43 cks, C Georgi, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
OIL—20 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Buffalo, Hull
10 dms, 11,545 lbs, J A & W Bird, Buffalo, Hull
17 dms, W J Matheson & Co, Mobile, London
SALT—128 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
100 cs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Patria, Hamburg
ANNATTO—160 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Holstein, Kingston
ANTIMONY—25 cs, Bichels & Techow, Patria, Hamburg
OXIDE—6 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ARCHIL—8 cks, Sykes & Street, La Bourgogne, Havre.
ARGOLS—30 bgs, 7,450 lbs, G G Cowl, Chester, Southampton
33 cks, 39,169 lbs, W R Peters & Co, Alsatia, Naples
230 bgs, 46,162 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Alsatia, Leghorn
108 cks, 274 bgs, 204,476 lbs, N Y Tartar Co, Alsatia, Leghorn
ARSENIC—8 cks, Bichels & Techow, Patria, Hamburg
BALSAM—11 cs, G Amsinck & Co, Altai, Limon
COP—10 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg
45 cs, 3,590 lbs, Schoellkopf H & M, Patria, Hamburg
PERU—2 cs, 215 lbs, Schoellkopf H & M, Patria, Hamburg
BARYTES—246 tons, Gabriel & Schall, Atlantic, Bremen
BETA NAPTHOL—3 bbls, 1,140 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
BITUMEN—44 cks, 22,400 lbs, O G Meyer & Co, Pocahontas, Bari
BLEACH—98 bbls, 88,318 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
61 bbls, 55,915 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
118 cks, 110,789 lbs, A Saloman, Pictavia, Marseilles
99 cks, 90,730 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Buffalo, Hull
100 dms, 45,845 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Strathgyle, Hamburg
BRIMSTONE—450 tons, J & S C White & Co, City of Truro, Licata
BRISTLES—12 cs, 1,031 lbs, C D Orth, Chester, Southampton
65 cs, 8,067 lbs, C Von Pustau & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
21 pkgs, F W Von Stade, La Bourgogne, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—19 cs, 8,600 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Trave, Bremen
12 cs, 5,500 lbs, Jaenecke Bros & F S, Trave, Bremen
29 cs, 7,250 lbs, Baer Bros, K Luise, Bremen
3 cs, 1,175 lbs, L Uhlfelder, K Luise, Bremen
1 cs, 165 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
3 cs, G Benda, Patria, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—45 cs, 5,078 lbs, N Y Shipping Co, Mississippi, London
CANTHARIDES—2 cs, 102 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Chester, Southampton
CASSIA—25 bls, Smith & Schipper, G C Toby, Hong Kong
81 bls, C Von Pustau & Co, G C Toby, Hong Kong
1,000 bls, 66,500 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Ghazee, Hong Kong
10 bls, 667 lbs, F H Leggett & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
281 pkgs, 16,541 lbs, E R Durkee & Co, Amsterdam, R'dam
25 cs, J Kissock & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
1,500 pkgs, D A Shaw & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
BUDS—100 cs, Stallman & Fulton, Ghazee, Hong Kong
50 cs, W H Force & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
100 cs, 6,666 lbs, Core & Herbert, Ghazee, Hong Kong
20 cs, 1,333 lbs, Carleton & Moffat, Ghazee, Hong Kong
200 cs, 13,300 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Ghazee, Hong Kong
CHALK, PRECIP—15 cks, 9,818 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Chester, S'hampton
RED—150 cs, 18,503 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Patria, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—45 cs, Schering & Glatz, Patria, Hamburg
CHEMICAL COMP—6 cs, Merck & Co, Trave, Bremen
20 cs, Merck & Co, Chester, S'hampton
16 pkgs, Lehn & Fink, Patria, H'burg
20 cs, 1,117 lbs, Merck & Co, Fr Bismarck, Hamburg
PREP—1 bbl, 13 cs, Merck & Co, K Luise, Bremen
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Patria, H'burg
76 demjs, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
SALT—1 cs, 100 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Amsterdam, R'dam
53 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—30 cks, 22,400 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Patria, Hamburg
CINNAMON CHIPS—200 bgs, 11,200 lbs, D R James & Bro, Sahara, Cochin
COAL TAR PREP—65 pkgs, V Koechl & Co, Amsterdam, R'dam
PROD—3 cks, C Georgi, Trave, Bremen
10 kgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Westernland, Antwerp
13 cs, G Gennert, Strathgyle, Hamburg
28 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
5 cks, C Georgi, Spaarndam, R'dam
COBALT OXIDE—4 cs, 1,200 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Amsterdam, R'dam
METALLIC—9 cs, 1,800 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Boston City, Bristol
COCA LEAVES—94 bls, N Y Quinine & Chem Works, Advance, Panama
COLOCYNTH—5 cs, R Hilliers' Son Co, Patria, Hamburg
COLORS—2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Amsterdam, R'dam
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, Trave, Bremen
1 cs, G A & E Meyer, Westerland, Antwerp
38 cks, J M Huber, K Luise, Bremen

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OXALIC ACID

BRANCH HOUSES:

BOSTON, 283-285 Congress St. PHILADELPHIA, 50-52 N. Front St. CHICAGO, 136 Kinzie St.
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37 cs, Pickhardt & K, Westernland, Antwerp
9 cs, G Benda, Patria, H'burg
3 pkgs, C Helmuth, Amsterdam, R'dam
3 cks, J H & G B Siebold, Patria, H'burg
2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Patria, H'burg
2 cks, Knauth, N & K, Patria, H'burg
5 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

CORKS—4 bls, 161 lbs, M Frankel & Son, K Luise, Bremen

CORKWOOD—47 bls, 6,208 lbs, F B Vandergrift, Chester, S'hampton
2,541 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Vega, Lisbon
1,600 bls, H W Bucknall, Vega, Lisbon

CREOSOTE—400 bbls, 16,000 gls, Schoellkopf, H & M, Georgian, London

CUDBEAR—10 cks, 4,608 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Mobile, London

DEXTRINE—100 cks, 22,937 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Strathgyle, H'burg

DYEWOOD EXT—50 cks, J Campbell & Co, Majestic, L'pool
32 cks, Sykes & Street, La Bourgogne, Havre
3 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

FISH SOUNDS—11 cs, Hensel, Bruckman & L, Mohawk, London

FORMALDEHYDE—75 demj, Fries Bros, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
50 demj, Kuy, Scherer Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
42 demj, M Calm & Bro, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
269 cs, A Mason, Mobile, London
300 cs, Reimers & Meyer, Mobile, London

SANDRAC—10 bbls, 2,509 lbs, W A L Vogt, Strathgyle, Hamburg

SENEGAL—15 cs, 25 bgs, D E Green & Co, Lucania, Liverpool
100 bls, Thurston & Braidich, Servia, Liverpool

TRAG—25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Strathgyle, Hamburg
40 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Stalheim, Smyrna
54 bgs, 18 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Georgian, London
17 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Genoa

INDIAN RED—4 cks, 1,904 lbs, Toch Bros, Buffalo, Hull
10 cs, 25 kgs, 37,072 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Buffalo, Hull

INDIGO—55 chts, 16,202 lbs, C G Nichols, Battle Abbey, Calcutta
11 chts, 2,369 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
40 chts, 12,427 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Georgian, London

CARMINE—5 cks, Pickhardt & K, Westernland, Antwerp
EXT—5 cks, 2,500 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Westernland, Antwerp

INDIGOTINE—8 cks, 1,322 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Trave, Bremen

IRON, OXIDE—25 cks, J L Smith & Co, Buffalo, Hull

JALAP—20 bgs, 3,702 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
400 bgs, 21,779 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pisa, Hamburg

OCHRE—84 kgs, 53,777 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
100 cks, 76,145 lbs, J. L. Smith & Co,. Alsatia, Marseilles

OIL, ALMOND—2 cks, G Lueders & Co, Werra, Genoa

CAMPHOR—1 cs, 80 lbs, R Brauss & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg

CITRONELLA—15 dms, R G Winney, Sahara, Colombo

CODLIVER—150 bbls, 4,500 gls, Scott & Bowne, Buffalo, Hull

ESS'L—25 cs, A Chiris, Werra, Genoa
26 pkgs, Fritsche Bros, Patria, Hamburg

FUSEL—13 cks, C Cooper & Co, Buffalo, Hull
10 cks, 11,305 lbs, C Cooper & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp

OLIVE—1 ck, F Aragoni & Co, Werra, Genoa
25 bbls, United Oil Co, Buffalo, Hull
100 cks, W R Peters & Co, Buffalo, Hull
50 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Buffalo, Hull
50 bbls, Societe H Alimentaire, Buffalo, Hull
5 bbls, Nittner & Slavitz, Buffalo, Hull

PALM—21 cks, 30,638 lbs, United Oil Co, Bovic, Liverpool

PARAFFINE—10 cks, R F Downing & Co, Strathgyle, Hamburg

TAR—88 cks, R F Downing & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

OPIUM—11 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Georgian, London

ORRIS ROOT—2 cks, Schieffelin & Co, Alsatia, Leghorn
1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, H'b'g

PAINT—50 cks, J L Smith & Co, Buffalo, Hull

COMPOSITION—60 dms, J A Donald, Anchoria, Glasgow

WHITE—20 cks, 11,023 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam

PATENT DRIER—20 cks, 13,552 lbs, Toch Bros, Buffalo, Hull

PEPPER—1,000 bgs, 106,810 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
132 bgs, 22,255 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Mobile, London

PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

PIMENTO—502 bgs, 73,151 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Leon, Pt Antonio
75 bgs, J W Wilson & Co, Holstein, Kingston
12 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Holstein, Kingston

PITCH—100 bbls, Jas Lee & Co, Mobile, London

COAL TAR—1,753 bgs, Mica Roofing Co, Croft, Leith
3,948 bgs, Mica Roofing Co, Croma, Leith
220 bbls, R Crooks & Co, Othello, Hull

RENNETS—50 cks, R W Phair & Co, Strathgyle, Hamburg

RHUBARB—16 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Ghazee, Shanghai
18 cs, 2,991 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Chester, Southampton
6 cs, Apgar & Co, Ghazee, Shanghai
5 cs, C von Pustau & co, Ghazee, Shanghai

SARSAPARILLA—10 bls, Pim, Forwood & R, Holstein, Kingston

SEED LAC—25 bgs, Hensel, Bruckman & L, Mohawk, London

SENNA—10 bls, 3,713 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Chester, Southampton
25 bls, Stallman & Fulton, Patria, Hamburg
25 bls, A U Andrus & Co, Patria, Hamburg
25 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Patria, Hamburg

SHELLAC—595 chts, Ralli Bros, Sahara, Calcutta
503 chts, G A Alden & Co, Sahara, Calcutta
150 chts, Nash, W & Co, Sahara, Calcutta
200 chts, Hewlett & Lee, Sahara, Calcutta
100 chts, Rogers & Pyatt, Sahara, Calcutta
397 chts, Berry Bros, Sahara, Calcutta
242 cs, Rogers & Pyatt, Mobile, London

SIENNA—41 pkgs, 13,847 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Alsatia, Leghorn

SOAP—22 cs, Schering & Glatz, Obdam, Rotterdam
CASTILE—1,000 cs, 40,940 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Alsatia, Leghorn
STOCK—100 bbls, Knauth, N & K, Pocahontas, Messina
294 bbls, W R Peters & Co, Pocahontas, Messina
150 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Alsatia, Naples

SODA, BISULPH—10 dms, Roessler & H Chem Co, Patria, Hamburg

CAUSTIC—175 dms, 131,250 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Buffalo, Hull

HYDRATE—2 cs, F Schroeder, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

NITRATE—7,834 bgs, 1,000 tons, W R Grace & Co, Idaho, Newcastle
17,635 bgs, 51,498 qtls, Beeche & Co, Tyr, Caleta Buena
1,642 bgs, 219 tons, W R Grace & Co, Georgian, London
1,200 bgs, 160 tons, W R Grace & Co, Mobile, London

SILICATE—7 cks, 1 cs, F Cranz, Patria, Hamburg

SPONGE—56 bls, Lebess Sponge Co, New York, Turks Island
26 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Arecuna, Nassau
74 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Arecuna, Nassau

STRONTIA, NITRATE—32 bbls, 2,428 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt, Kensington, Antwerp

SUMAC—200 bgs, 31,744 lbs, W L Montgomery & Co, Caxo, Palermo

Cream of Tartar Tartaric Acid

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St. N. Y

FRANKFORT BLACK—16 cks, C Wix & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam

FULLER'S EARTH—7 cks, H Behr, Boston City, Bristol

GALLS—50 cs, 6,650 lbs, O Pressprich & Son, Ghazee, Hong Kong
46 cs, B P Ducas Co, Ghazee, Hankow
131 cs, C Von Pustan & Co, Ghazee, Shanghai
100 cs, 21,600 lbs, Carleton & Moffat, Ghazee, Shanghai
30 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Stalheim, Smyrna

GELATINE—15 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg

GINGER—267 bgs, 33,642 lbs, D R James & Bro, Sahara, Cochin
36 bbls, A S Lascelles & Co, Holstein, Kingston

GLASS, CYL—10 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
25 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

MIRROR—17 cs, T W Morris, Westernland, Antwerp

PLATE—8 cs, Holbrook Bros, Teutonic, Liverpool

WINDOW—1,117 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
2,326 cs, J Fitzatrick, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
634 cs, Holbrook Bros, St. Cuthbert, Antwerp
51 cs, Holbrook Bros, Teutonic, Liverpool

GLUE—10 cks, 100 bls, A E Reimann, Pictavia, Marseilles
78 pkgs, J W Binney, Chester, Southampton
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, A E Reimann, Boston City, Bristol

GLYCERINE—40 dms, 44,099 lbs, M Leibman & Co, Werra, Genoa

GREASE, WOOL—500 bbls, 203,500 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, K Luise, Bremen

GUM, ALOES—27 pkgs, 3,655 lbs, D A De Lima & Co, Pr Fr Hendrick, Curacao

ASAFOETIDA—15 cs, 3,047 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Winnifreda, London

COPAL—21 cs, L G Gillespie, Ghazee, Singapore
6 cs, R F Downing & Co, Ghazee, Singapore
200 cs, Core & Herbert, Ghazee, Singapore
179 pkgs, A Mason, Chester, Southampton

KAURI—100 cs, 12½ tons, A Mason, Minnewaska, London
233 cs, 48,916 lbs, E Calman & Co, Mississippi, London

JUNIPER BERRIES—200 bgs, 26,519 Weaver & Sterry, Alsatia, Leghorn

KAINIT—1,342,343 lbs, W R Peters & Co, Pisa, Hamburg

KOLA NUTS—26 bls, 4,817 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Patria, Hamburg

LAMP BLACK—20 cks, Pickhardt & K, Westernland, Antwerp

LEECHES—4 cs, G H Witte, Fr Bismarck, Hamburg
5 cs, M Myers & Co, Patria, Hamburg

LIME, CITRATE—25 cks, 25,845 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Caxo, Palermo

JUICE—11 hhds, 583 gls, Perry, Ryer & Co, Caribee, Dominica

LICORICE PASTE—2 cs, 580 lbs, Argumbeau & Ramee, Germanic, Liverpool

ROOT—2 bgs, 300 lbs, Argumbeau & Ramee, Germanic, Liverpool
12,457 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Stalheim, Batoum
35 bls, Bowring & Archibald, Mississippi, London

LOGWOOD—250 tons, W & A Leaman, Saginaw, Gonaives
120,000 lbs, T H Messenger, Pr Fr Hendrik, Jacmel

MACE—18 cs, 5,937 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Chester, Southampton
81 cs, J W Phyfe & Co, Georgian, London

MAGNESIA, CALC—9 cs, 450 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Buffalo, Hull

MANGANESE, OXIDE—5 cks, Knauth, N & K, Patria, Hamburg
5 pkgs, F Behrend, Strathgyle, Hamburg

MANURE SALT—1,441,000 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Cheruskia, Hamburg
50 bgs, W R Peters & Co, Pisa, Hamburg
551,073 lbs, W R Peters & Co, Pisa, Hamburg

MEDICAL, PREP—18 cs, J Personini, Victoria, Naples
2 cs, S Ascher, Pisa, Hamburg

ROOTS—23 pkgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Patria, Hamburg

SEED—110 bgs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Patria, Hamburg

MUSK—1 cs, R Brauss & Co, Minnewaska, London

MUSTARD SEED—123 bgs, Materne & Hess, Othello, Hull

NUTMEGS—38 cs, 5,975 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

NUX VOMICA—399 bgs, Lehn & Fink, Sahara, Calcutta

PLUMBAGO—200 bgs, C B Richards & Co, Werra, Genoa
132 bbls, R G Winney, Sahara, Colombo
639 bbls, H J Baker & Bro, Sahara, Colombo

POMADE—1 cs, A Chiris, Werra, Genoa

POTASH, CAUSTIC—50 cks, 27,137 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patria, Hamburg

METAL BISULPH—5 cks, Rogers & Pyatt, Pisa, Hamburg

MURI—500 bgs, 111,904 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Cheruskia, Hamburg
500 bgs, 114,274 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, Patria, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, 447,976 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Patria, Hamburg
1,500 bgs, 381,406 lbs, W R Peters & Co, Patria, Hamburg
5,500 bgs, 1,229,366 lbs, W R Peters & Co, Pisa, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 223,520 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Pisa, Hamburg
2,500 bgs, 571,557 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Pisa, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Pisa, Hamburg

SULPH—499 bgs, W R Peters & Co, Patria, Hamburg
500 bgs, W R Peters & Co, Pisa, Hamburg
500 bgs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Pisa, H'b'g

PUMICE—1,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Alsatia, Leghorn

QUILLAYA BARK—96 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg
84 bls, Stallman & Fulton, Nomadic, Liverpool

QUININE—15 cs, 10,000 ozs, Stallman & Fulton, Chester, Southampton
2 cs, 2,646 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg

EXT—10 bbls, 5,184 lbs, J J. Keller & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
10 bbls, 5,075 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Westernland, Antwerp

LEAF—100 bls, 56,366 lbs, W L Montgomery & Co, Caxo, Palermo
100 bls, W J Matheson & Co, Caxo, Palermo

TEA SWEEPINGS—126 bgs, Hensel, Bruckman & L, Minnewaska, London

TIN, OXIDE—50 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

TOLUOLE—5 dms, Heller & Merz Co, Westernland, Antwerp

TURMERIC—60 pkgs, 11,970 lbs, G V Sheffield, Ghazee, Shanghai
54 pkgs, 10,640 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Ghazee, Shanghai
550 bgs, Ralli Bros, Sahara, Calcutta

TURPENTINE (Venice)—10 cs, 888 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Pocahontas, Trieste

TUSCAN RED—5 kgs, G A & E Meyer, Buffalo, Hull

UREA—4 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Patria, Hamburg

VANILLIN—4 cs, 1,000 ozs, Fritzsche Bros, Trave, Bremen
2 cs, 1,000 ozs, Fritzsche Bros, Fuerst Bismarck, Bremen

VARNISH—68 dms, 3 cs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Mobile, London

WASH BLUE—20 cs, O Pressprich & Son, St Cuthbert, Antwerp

WAX, BEES—18 bbls, 4,692 lbs, Mecke & Co, New York, Turks Island
1 ck, A C Klindworth, Pr Fr Hendrick, Pt au Prince
263 pkgs, 16,379 lbs, C Wessels & Bro, Pisa, Hamburg

VEG—190 bgs, G A Alden & Co, Cearense, Ceara

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks

NO Rust Spots on Tin. NO Peeling Off. NO Discoloring of Labels.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

The Arabol Manufacturing Co., 12 Gold St., New York.

Headquarters for GUMS, PASTES, GUMS and MUCILAGES for all Purposes.

POTASH
CYANIDE
PRUSSIATE
CARBONATE
CAUSTIC and
All Heavy and Fine Chemicals

Soda Ash
Soda Prussiate
Sal Soda
Caustic Soda
Etc.

ACID
Acetic
Phosphoric
Carbolic
Etc.

Extracts
Gums

PRECIP. CHALK

IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS.

FUERST BROS. & CO.

2 Stone St., NEW YORK, & 17 Bridge St.

Bleaching Powders

MINERALS
Fluorspar
Fullers Earth
China Clay
Barytes, Etc.

OILS
CASTOR
OLIVE
RAPE
COCOANUT
ESSENTIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WAREHOUSED.

ALCOHOL—20 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—5 kgs, J J Keller & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
382 cks, 12 cs, W J Matheson & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
225 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Westernland, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—9 cs, 4,500 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Trave, Bremen
GUM CHICLE—11 bls, J W Wilson & Co, Kennett, Tuxpan
58 bls, 9,445 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Co, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
149 bls, 24,396 lbs, F Probst & Co, Oscar II, Laguna
574 bls, 60,198 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Co, Oscar II, Campeche
152 bgs, 25,503 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Arecuna, Tampico
OPIUM—10 cs, 1,719 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Chester, Southampton
SAGO FLOUR—406 bgs, 56,030 lbs, J W Rulon & Co, Ghazee, Singapore
STRYCHNINE—3 cs, 600 ozs, E Levi, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
VARNISH—8 cs, 8 drms, A E Louderback, Mohawk, London

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

Week ending June 3.

Alcohol, bbls	4
Aniline colors, cks	186
Aniline colors, cs	1
Bronze Powder, cs	1
Chemical Comp, cks	1
Chemical Comp, cs	1
Chemical prep, cs	5
Colors, kgs	3
Corks, bls	44
Dextrine, bgs	100
Gall ext, bbls	10
Glue, cks	24
Gum chicle, bgs	9
Licorice paste, cs	25
Menthol, cs	7
Mica, cs	12
Ochre, cks	4
Oil, poppy, cks	1
Opium, cs	1
Potash, chlo, kgs	195
Sago flour, bgs	97
Soap, cs	43
Soda, caustic, dms	85
Sponge, bls	27
Starch, bgs	500

Boston Imports.

ALIZARINE—55 cks, Leach & Co, Br Empire, London
3 cks, Scottish King, Antwerp
ANILINE SALT—81 cs, Cestrian, Liverpool
COLOR—49 bbls, 3 kgs & 1 cs, Scottish King, Antwerp
ANTIMONY SALT—12 cks, Scottish King, Antwerp
BLEACH—40 cks, Sylvania, Liverpool
45 cks, J L & D S Riker, Cestrian, L'pool
45 cks, Cestrian, Liverpool
341 cks, J L & D S Riker, Kansas, L'pool
42 cks, Scottish King, Antwerp
CHALK—150 tons, Br Empire, London
CHINA CLAY—1,200 cks, Sylvania, L'pool
288 cks, Cestrian, L'pool
400 cks, Hammill & G, Kansas, L'pool
24 cks, J B Moore & Co, Kansas, L'pool
60 cks, C S Bush, Kansas, L'pool
COLOR—3 kgs, Avery Chem Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
EXTRACT—30 cks, A Lee, Cestrian, Liverpool
FARINA—50 bgs, Healy, S & Co, Cestrian, L'pool
GLASS, PLATE—14 cs, Scottish King, Antwerp
WINDOW—17,744 pkgs, Scottish King, Antwerp
GREASE—24 cks, Geo H Leonard, Br Empire, London
50 cks, Brown, Shipley & Co, Br Empire, London
80 cks, Cestrian, Liverpool
250 bbls, Scottish King, Antwerp
LOGWOOD EXT—100 cks, B D Webber, Cestrian, L'pool
OIL, OLIVE—10 bbls, B D Webber, Cestrian, Liverpool
PALM—16 cks, Kansas, Liverpool
PAINT—19 dms, J G Hall, Peruvian, Glasgow
6 cks, Bostonian, London
PITCH—500 bbls, Br Empire, London
POTASH—100 dms, Scottish King, Antwerp
BICH—30 cks, J L & D S Riker, Peruvian, Glasgow
SODA ASH—20 cks, Morey & Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
67 cks & 200 bgs, 109,531 lbs, Wing & E, Cestrian, L'pool
80 bgs, International S S Co, Kansas, Liverpool
34 cks, Kansas, Liverpool
CAUSTIC—300 dms, E Hill's Son & Co, Sylvania, L'pool
CHLORATE—200 kgs, Scottish King, Antwerp
SAL—140 bbls, Kansas, Liverpool
SUMAC, EXT—60 cks, Beech & Co, Sylvania, Liverpool
70 cks, Beach & Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
TAR COAL—100 bbls, Peruvian, Glasgow
VARNISH—16 cs, Carpenter, M & Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
WAX—18 bls, J Bingouse, Cestrian, Liverpool
BEES—24 bgs, Cestrian, Liverpool
ZINC DUST—30 bbls, Scottish King, Antwerp
OXIDE—50 cks, Scottish King, Antwerp

Philadelphia Imports.

AMMONIA, MURI—20 cks, E R Warrington & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
SULPH—200 bgs, Waesland, Liverpool
SAL—10 cks, C Lennig & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—3 cks, Read, Holliday & Sons, Siberian, Glasgow
ARSENIC—100 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Royalist, Hamburg
50 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Royalist, Hbg
ANTICHLORINE—59 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Royalist, Hamburg
BARYTES—26 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Royalist, Hamburg
BISMUTH—8 cs, 2 cks, Powers & W, Maine, London
BLEACH—187 cks, Siberian, Glasgow
49 cks, J L & D S Riker, Siberian, Glasgow
57 cks, J L & D S Riker, Waesland, Lpool
BRIMSTONE—17 cks, Powers & W, Maine, London
CHALK—16 cks, Powers & W, Maine, London
2,500 tons, Baring Bros, Genlee, London
CLIFFSTONE—2,029 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Dalgoner, Hull
CHINA CLAY—152 cks, J B Moore & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
200 cks, Dunn Bros, Waesland, Liverpool
CRESOL—25 cks, Maine, London
CREOSOPAL—5 cks, Royalist, Hamburg
COLOR—50 cks, Royalist, Hamburg
CUTCH—23 cs, Royalist, Hamburg
250 cs, Maine, London
14 cs, Bohemia, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—20 bls, Maine, London
GRAPHITE—100 cks, Bohemia, Hamburg
LICORICE—1,143 bls, Maine, London
MAGNESIA—71 cs, Smith, K & F Co, Siberian, Glasgow
NAPTHALINE—441 bgs, Maine, London
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, Maine, London
OIL, CODLIVER—20 bbls, Royalist, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 bbls, H C Newcomb, Siberian, Liverpool
PALM—16 cks, Siberian, Liverpool
35 cks, Waesland, Liverpool
PAINT—60 cks, Silicate Paint Co, Maine, London
POTASH—10 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Royalist, Hamburg
BICH—35 cks, J L & D S Riker, Siberian, Glasgow
MURIATE—1,500 bgs, Royalist, Hamburg
2,900 bgs, Bohemia, Hamburg
PUMICE—60 cs, Bohemia, Hamburg
QUILLAY BARK—195 bls, Waesland, Lpool
SODA, ASH—420 bgs, Churchman & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
98 tcs, 1,000 bgs, 447,427 lbs, Wing & E, Waesland, Liverpool
440 bgs, Churchman & Co, Siberian, Lpool
BICH—25 cks, J L & D S Riker, Siberian, Glasgow
CAUSTIC—150 dms, Edw Hill's Son & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
SAL—400 cks, Waesland, Liverpool
TAR, COAL—50 bbls, Waesland, Liverpool
YOLK, ASH—177 cks, Bohemia, Hamburg
66 cks, Royalist, Hamburg

Baltimore Imports.

BLEACH—79 cks, Nerano, Rotterdam
23 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
128 cks, Urbino, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—200 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—2,100 tons, Amaryllis, Licata
OIL, SESAME—5 cks, Nerano, Rotterdam
PAINT—105 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
POTASH, MURI—4,000 bgs, H H Meirr, Bremen
SALT CAKE—111 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
SUMAC—1,300 bls, Amaryllis, Palermo

Newport News Imports.

GUM—31 pkgs, Meyers Bros Drug Co, Appomattox, London
OIL, TAR—44 bbls, Coleneiem Wood Preserving Co, St Enoch, Antwerp
WINDOW GLASS—500 cs, Herg & Marriner, St Enoch, Antwerp

Montreal Imports.

ACID—20 cks, Lake Ontario, L'pool
ALUM—8 bbls, Gallia, L'pool
30 cks, Numidian, L'pool
AMMONIA—25 kgs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
BLEACHING POW—29 bbls, Lake Ontario, Liverpool
23 bbls, Numidian, L'pool
67 bbls, Gallia, L'pool
BORAX—15 bbls, Lake Ontario, L'pool
40 cks & 40 bbls, Numidian, L'pool
CAUSTIC—50 cs & 10 bxs, Lake Ontario, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—1 drum, Numidian, L'pool
100 kgs, 15 bbls & 25 cks, Scotsman, L'pool
CREAM TARTAR—3 cks, Assyrian, London
13 cks, Scotsman, L'pool
CHALK—50 bbls, Assyrian, London
GLYCERINE—2 drums, Gallia, L'pool
IRON LIQUOR—10 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
LEAD NITRATE—24 cks, Tritonia, Glasgow
LOGWOOD EXT—5 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
OIL, CASTOR—29 bbls, Gallia, L'pool
20 bbls, Scotsman, L'pool
100 cs, Numidian, L'pool
33 bbls, Assyrian, London
287 bbls, Assyrian, London
15 bbls & 83 pkgs, Scotsman, L'pool
COD LIVER—15 pkgs, Strathmore, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—15 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
SOLUBLE—15 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
POTASH, CHLOR CRYST—45 kgs, Gallia, L'pool
POW'D—20 kgs, Gallia, L'pool
NITRATE—150 kgs, Strathmore, Hamburg
POTASH—340 kgs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
PAINT—50 cs, Pomeranian, Glasgow
PITCH—260 cks, Assyrian, London
500 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
SODA, NITRATE—1,000 bgs, Gallia, L'pool
20 bbls & 10 cks, Strathmore, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—80 drums, Numidian, L'pool
ASH—80 bgs, Numidian, L'pool
SODIUM SULPHIDE—25 bbls, Strathmore, Hamburg
SALTPETER—512 bgs, Assyrian, London
SOAP—1 cs & 620 bxs, Assyrian, London
125 bxs, Scotsman, L'pool
WHITING—424 bbls & 128 sks, Assyrian, London

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending June 3.

ACID, NITRIC—1 cby, $40, Kennet, Vera Cruz
SULPHURIC—25 dms, $373, Arecuna, Tampico
ALCOHOL—6 bbls, $126, Allianca, Colon
240 bbls, $2,880, Pictavia, Marseilles
WOOD—99 bbls, $3,400, Mississippi, London
AMMONIA—1 cyl, $38, Pretoria, St Thomas
SAL—1 bbl, $22, Kennet, Tampico
BALSAM—5 cs, $1,210, Pretoria, Hamburg
BARK EXTRACT—40 bbls, $518, Foscolia, Bordeaux
49 bbls, $250, Pretoria, Hamburg
BEANS, VANILLA—1 cs, $2,000, La Navarre, Havre
BRISTLES—3 cks, $1,080, Winifreda, London
CANDLES—5 bxs, $25, Allianca, Colon
27 bxs, $37, Pretoria, St Kitts
152 bxs, $167, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
21 bxs, $35, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
150 bxs, $252, Grenada, Trinidad
32 pkgs, $320, Ulier, Demerara
2 cts, $20, Holstein, Hayti
125 bxs, $140, Holstein, Cartagena
6 bxs, $17, Orinoco, Bermuda
1 bx, $10, Altai, Kingston
11 bxs, $56, Altai, Greytown
CARBON—176 bbls, $650, Mohican, Havre
COPPER, SULPHATE—600 bgs, $3,900, Werra, Naples
CUTCH—500 bxs, $2,008, Mississippi, London
COTTONSEED MEAL—5 bgs, $6, Castle Eden, Kingston
DYEWOOD, EXTRACT—47 bbls & 200 bxs, $1,900, Southwark, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—200 bgs, $1,050, Castle Eden, Jamaica
GLUCOSE—150 bbls, $1,025, Chicago City, Bristol
50 bbls, $500, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
997 bbls, $11,964, Anchoria, Glasgow
150 bbls, $1,559, Eastern Prince, Buenos Ayres
GLUE—2 bbls, $24, Allianca, Colon
96 cks, $4,180, Anchoria, Glasgow
20 cks, $1,000, Trave, Bremen
GREASE, SOAP—300 tcs, $6,100, Maori, Callao
14 tcs, $213, Kennet, Progeso
851 tcs, $13,922, Pictavia, Marseilles
315 bbls, $3,600, Mohawk, London
584 tcs, $7,174, Pretoria, Hamburg
LUB—10 bbls, $86, Mozart, Manchester
14 bxs, $57, Maori, Callao
4 bxs, $6, Kennet, Tuxpam
32 bxs, $28, Castle Eden, Kingston
1 bx, $7, Cameo, St Croix
10 bbls, $145, Mohawk, London
10 bxs, $5, Altai, P Limon
GUM COPAL—2 cs, $42, Portia, Halifax
JALAP—20 bls, $208, Winifreda, London
LAMP BLACK—2 bbls, $7, Arecuna, Tampico
LEAD—2,395 pigs, 266,000 lbs, $5,800, Cheruskia, Hamburg
2,341 pigs, 224,113 lbs, $6,000, Pocahontas, Trieste
3,476 pigs, 336,044 lbs, $9,000, Cevic, Liverpool
1,180 pigs, 112,024 lbs, $3,025 Pocahontas, Trieste
7,911 pigs, 728,025 lbs, $19,665, Pretoria, Hamburg
LIME, ACETATE—901 bgs, $1,875, Birchtor, Rotterdam
228 bgs, $331, Mississippi, London
MILK SUGAR—25 bbls, $637, Pretoria, Hamburg
OIL, ALMOND—3 cs, $33, Arecuna, Frontera
CAKE—720 bgs, $2,585, Birchtor, Rotterdam
3,839 bgs, $12,410, Southwark, Antwerp
1,760 bgs, $5,825, Cevic, Liverpool
747 bgs, $2,221 Anchoria, Glasgow
206 bgs, $600, Pretoria, Hamburg
1,596 bgs, $4,930, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CORN—5 bbls, $50, Pocahontas, Trieste
COTTONSEED—346 bbls, $4,600, Pictavia, Marseilles
75 bbls & 25 cs, $1,064, Alert, Guadaloupe
50 bbls, $1,750, Barbarossa, Bremen
1 bbl, $14, Allianca, Colon
26 bbls & 11 cs, $372, Kennet, Progreso
20 bbls & 75 cs, $490, Pretoria, Barbadoes
221 bbls & 85 cs, $3,208, Pretoria, Martinique
7 bbls & 2 cs, $100, Pretoria, St Thomas
4 bbls, $61, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
95 bbls, $1,402, Fontabelle, Demerara
20 cs, $30, Castle Eden, Kingston
100 bbls, $1,425, Cameo, St Croix
300 bbls, $4,100, La Navarre, Havre
17 cs, $68, Grenada, Grenada
800 bbls, $13,000, St Regulus, Rotterdam
1,279 bbls, $20,460, Pocahontas, Trieste
2,800 bbls, $41,584, Pictavia, Marseilles
100 bbls, $1,300, Trave, Bremen
40 bbls, $390, Umbria, Liverpool
350 bbls, $5,413, Werra, Genoa
300 bbls, $4,800, Hekla, Stettin
150 bbls, $2,259, State of Nebraska, Glasgow
1,100 bbls, $16,539, Pretoria, Hamburg
500 bbls, $7,900, La Navarre, Havre
29 bbls, $435, Uller, Demerara
600 cs & 15 bbls, $2,500, Eastern Prince, Montevideo
100 cs, $620, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
50 bbls, $753, Sallust, Rosario
10 bbls, $151, Arecuna, Frontera
3 bbls, 42 cs, $212, Altai, Kingston
2 cs, $9, Altai, P Limon
ESS'L—3 cs, $118, Kennet, Progreso
40 cs, $1,030, Pictavia, Marseilles
10 cs $1,950, Mohawk, London
1 cs, $100, Mohawk, London
65 cs, $3,544, Pretoria, Hamburg
FISH—2 bbls, $31, Altai, Kingston
LARD—3 bbls, $100, Maori, Callao
4 cs, $25, Pretoria, St Lucia
16 bbls, $447, Pretoria, St Thomas
16 bbls, $435, Fontabelle, Demerara
50 bbls, $1,445, Winnifreda, London
2 cs, $10, Grenada, Grenada
6 bbls, $141, Pretoria, Hamburg
1 bbl ,$28, Altai, Greytown
LAVENDER—13 cs, $1,267, Werra, Genoa
LINSEED—4 cs, $29, Allianca, Colon
7 cs, $35, Kennet, Tuxpam
2 bbls, $46, Pretoria, Antigua
1 bbl & 2 cs, $29, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
3 dms, $30, Holstein, Jeremie
2 cs, $10, Saginaw, Inagua
10 cs, $45, Kennet, Vera Cruz
10 bbls, $250, Arecuna, Tampico
3 cs, $15, Altai, Savanilla
LUB—620 cs & 800 bbls, $10,420, Mohican, Havre
285 bbls, $1,884, Southwark, Antwerp
20 bbls, $450, Strathfillan, Hamburg
30 bbls & 100 cs, $225, Avola, Maranham
1 bbl, $26, Mississippi, London
210 bbls, $1,050, Chicago City, Bristol
13 bbls, $319, Barbarossa, Bremen
400 bbls, $2,000, Excelsior, Flushing, f o
12 bbls, $48, Cearense, Para
60 bbls & 22 cs, $1,406, Maori, Callao
25 cs, $60, Maori, Guayaquil
25 bbls, $787, Allianca, Colon
70 bbls, $982, Kennet, Vera Cruz
8 bbls & 1 cs, $88, Pretoria, Martinique
15 bbls, $75, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
1 bbl, $12, Castle Eden, Kingston
4 bbls, $54, Cameo, St Croix
1,365 bbls, $12,136, Cevic, Liverpool
2,981 bbls, $14,905, St Regulus, Rotterdam
910 bbls, $4,550, Polaria, Hamburg
100 cs, $200, Anna Moore, East London
2 bbls, $18, Grenada, Trinidad
85 bbls, $168, Foscolia, Bordeaux
110 cs & 635 bbls, $4,271, Pictavia, Marseilles
137 bbls, $950, Anchoria, Glasgow
640 bbls, $5,400, Mohawk, London
163 bbls, $715, Winifreda, London
375 bbls, $2,100, Werra, Genoa
1,097 bbls, $9,326, Pretoria, Hamburg
215 bbls, $1,125, Hekla, Copenhagen
955 bbls, 100 cs, $6,400, Amsterdam, R'dam
500 bbls, $2,500, La Navarre, Havre
8 pkgs, $114, Sallust, Montivideo
38 bbls & 190 cs, $741, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
400 cs, 50 bbls, $1,722, Eastern Prince, Buenos Ayres
6 cs & 2 bbls, $40, Holstein, Cartagena
15 bbls & 1 cs, $140, Portia, Halifax
3 bbls, $73, Portia, St Johns
195 cs, 20 dms & 20 bbls, $705, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
2 bbls & 10 cs, $36, Altai, Port Limon
MEAL—1,000 bgs, $3,000, Southwark, Antwerp
364 bgs, $660, Pretoria, Barbadoes
40 hf bbls, 5 pun & 150 bgs, $451, Pretoria, St Croix
720 bgs, $1,295, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
5 bgs, $9, Castle Eden, Kingston
250 bgs & 10 pun, $679, Cameo, St Croix
5 bbls, 5 pun & 1,085 bgs, $2,052, Grenada, Trinidad
100 bgs, $306, Uller, Demerara
1 bbl & 3 bgs, $12, Orinoco, Bermuda
MIN'L COLZA—250 bbls, $1,250, Mohican, Havre
100 bbls, $500, Cevic, Liverpool
150 bbls, $750, Polaria, Hamburg
205 bbls, $1,025, St Regulus, Rotterdam
75 bbls, $375, Pocahontas, Vera Cruz
53 bbls, $265, Amsterdam, Havre
NEATSFOOT—1 cs, $5, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
1 bx, $7, Fontabelle, Demerara
1 bx, $3, Arecuna, Nassau
OLEO—165 tcs, $3,360, Southwark, Antwerp
240 tcs, $7,955, Polario, Hamburg
75 tcs, $1,400, Anchoria, Glasgow
50 tcs, $1,374, Venus, Copenhagen
1,040 tcs, $24,880 Pretoria, Hamburg
550 tcs, $9,975, Hekla, Christianla
65 tcs, $1,125, Hekla, Copenhagen
1,581 tcs, $40,818, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PEP—85 cs, $2,708, Mohawk, London
5 bxs, $320, Pretoria, Hamburg
RAPE—5 bbls, $143, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
SEWING MACH—6 cs, $162, Chester, Southampton
3 cs, $18, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
SPERM—50 bbls, $243, Altai, Savanilla
SPINDLE—4 bbls, $34, Altai, Kingston
PAINT—1 cs, $14, Dona Maria, Azores
3 bbls, $34, Mississipi, London
1 bbl, $7, Saginaw, Hayti
26 pkgs, $159, Allianca, Colon
48 pkgs, $348, Kennet, Vera Cruz
5 pkgs, $42, Pretoria, Barbadoes
1 pkgs, $5, Pretoria, St Croix
10 kgs, $116, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
1 kg, $20, Fontabelle, Demerara
2 pkgs, $14, Castle Eden, Kingston
3 pkgs, $101, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
5 cs, $25, Holstein, Jeremie
2 bbls, $32, Cameo, St Croix
1 cs, $45, Anna Moore, Port Elizabeth
5 pkgs, $57, Grenada, Trinidad
1 cs, $5, A Dumois, Gonaives

KRYOFINE U.S. Patent. A new powerful, antipyretic and antineuralgic.
SOLE AGENTS
C. BISCHOFF & CO. 87—89 Park Place New York
VANILLINE

10 pkgs, $95, Kennet, Progreso
16 cs, $24, Pretoria, Hamburg
10 pkgs, $30, La Navarre, Havre
4 cs, $153, Eastern Prince, Montevideo
8 pkgs, $125, Portia, St Johns
1 pkg, $6, Holstein, Cartagena
2 bbls, $38, Holstein, Hayti
41 pkgs, $654, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
6 pkgs, $68, Altai, Kingston
10 pkgs, $50, Altai, Greytown
26 pkgs, $51, Altai, Savanilla

PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 22.)

PETROLEUM JELLY—314 cs, $6,058, Winifreda, London
21 cs, $666, Sallust, Buenos Ayres

PEPPER—30 bgs, $382, Avola, Maranham

PITCH—1 bbl, $4, Saginaw, Hayti
75 bbls, $135, Fontabelle, Demerara
20 bbls, $32, Grenada, Trinidad
2 bbls, $3, Saginaw, Hayti
220 bbls, $429, Uller, Demerara

POMADE—8 cs, $517, Werra, Genoa

POTASH—82 bbls, $2,165, Mohican, Havre

ROSIN—100 bbls, $420, Saginaw, Hayti
430 bbls, $1,499, Maori, Callao
800 bbls, $2,015, Avola, Maranham
1 bbl, $3, Kennet, Tampico
1 bbl, $3, Pretoria, St Kitts
102 bbls, $403, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
500 bbls, $1,704, Eastern Prince, Buenos Ayres
50 bbls, $198, Arecuna, Frontera
62 bbls, $209, Altai, Kingston

SARSAPARILLA—13 bbls, $513, Pictavia, Marseilles

SHEEP DIP—100 bbls, $3,327, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
93 bbls, $3,095, Sallust, Montevideo

SOAP—2,450 bxs, $1,312, Saginaw, Hayti
603 bxs, $997, Allianca, Colon
2 cs, $15, Kennet, Tampico
42 bxs, $91, Pretoria, St Martins
12 bxs, $22, Pretoria, Martinique
2 cs, $15, Pretoria, St Thomas
1 cs, $7, Fontabelle, Demerara
268 bxs, $521, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
222 bxs, $295, Castle Eden, Kingston
12 bxs, $122, Holstein, Jeremie
1 cs, $10, Grenada, Trinidad
12 bxs, $9, Saginaw, Inaqua
60 cs, $428, Mohawk, London
2 cs, $210, Umbria, Liverpool
500 bxs, $250, H Dumois, Jacmel
101 cs, $420, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
94 cs, $293, Portia, St Johns
7 cs, $40, Holstein, Cartagena
339 bxs, $640, Holstein, Hayti
2 cs, $15, Arecuna, Nassau
1 cs, $15, Arecuna, Tampico
31 bxs, $106, Orinoco, Bermuda
5 cs, $107, Altai, Kingston
2 cs, $7, Altai, Limon
16 cs, $59, Altai, Savanilla

SOAP, STOCK—15 bbls, $200, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

SODA, ALKALI—448 bgs, $1,300, Mohawk, London

BICARB—70 bbls, $350, Kennet, Tampico
110 bbls, $520, Sallust, Rosario
10 bbls & 10, kgs, $134, Arecuna, Tampico

CAUSTIC—7 dms, $125, Pretoria, Martinique

SILICATE—8 dms, $165, Pretoria, Martinique

SPONGE—6 bls, $275, Barbarossa, Bremen
11 bls, $675, Southwark, Antwerp
43 bls, $1,975, Pocahontas, Trieste
23 bls, $850, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
21 bls, $1,400, La Navarre, Havre

SPERMACETI—50 bxs, $867, Pocahontas, Trieste
20 cs, $358, Pictavia, Marseilles

STARCH—20 cs, $25, Dona Maria, Azores
250 bgs, $923, Chicago City, Bristol
900 bgs, $2,700, Southwark, Antwerp
100 bgs, $997, Birchtor, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, $16, Allianca, Colon
10 pkgs, $32, Pretoria, St Kitts
56 pkgs, $78, Pretoria, St Thomas
1 pkgs, $5, Fontabelle, Demerara
5 pkgs, $14, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
34 pkgs, $36, Castle Eden, Kingston
1 pkg, $2, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
100 pkgs, $288, Cameo, St Croix
1,214 bgs, $5,139, Cevic, Liverpool
12 pkgs, $19, Saginaw, Inaqua
10 bbls, $55, Mohawk, London
18 pkgs, $48, Orinoco, Bermuda
17 pkgs, $28, Altai, Kingston

STEARINE—200 bbls, $3,000, St Regulus, Rotterdam

TALLOW—100 tcs, $1,589, Mississippi, London
153 bbls, $1,970, Saginaw, Hayti
229 tcs, $3,700, Georgic, Liverpool
35 tcs, $625, Maori, Eten
20 tcs, $3,950, Mohican, Havre
40 hhds, $1,250, Southwark, Antwerp
162 tcs, $2,412, Strathfillan, Hamburg
10 bbls, $218, Kennet, Progreso
32 tcs, $500, Pretoria, Martinique
15 bxs, $30, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
30 bxs, $50, Fontabelle, Demerara
2 bbls, $33, Cameo, St Croix
20 bxs, $44, Grenada, Trinidad
400 tcs, 25 hhds, $7,463, Pretoria, Hamburg
100 tcs, $1,611, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
5 tcs, $98, Uller, Demerara
6 bxs & 52 tcs, $805, Altai, Kingston
50 bbls, $791, Altai, P Limon

TAR—6 cs & 2 bbls, $12, Cearense, Para
5 bbls, $18, Maori, Salaverry
4 bbls, $17, Allianca, Colon
2 bbls, $8, Kennet, Tuxpam
3 bbls, $7, Pretoria, Domenica
20 bbls, $45, Fontabelle, Demerara
2 bbls, $7, Castle Eden, Cape Gracias
1 bbl, $3, Grenada, Trinidad
182 bbls, $533, Uller, Demerara

COAL—4 bbls, $19, Allianca, Colon
4 bbls, $18, Holstein, Cartagena

TURPENTINE—700 bbls, $8,702, Miss, London
190 cs & 2 bbls, $625, Maori, Callao
150 cs, $450, Maori, Guayaquil
100 cs, $386, Avola, Maranham
11 cs, $61, Allianca, Colon
5 cs, $17, Kennet, Tuxpam
2 cs & 1 bbl, $25, Pretoria, St Thomas
4 cs, $11, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
5 cs, $18, Fontabelle, Demerara
2 cs, $9, Castle Eden, Livingston
3 bbls, $49, Castle Eden, Kingston
500 cs, $1,850, Teocle, Iloilo
3 dms, $36, Holstein, Jeremie
1 cs, $5, Cameo, St Croix
1 bbl & 2 cs, $25, Grenada, Trinidad
5 bbls, $92, Trave, Bremen
38 cs, $116, Kennet, Progreso
1,950 cs, $6,709, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
250 cs, $864, Sallust, Montevideo
350 cs, $1,269, Eastern Prince, Montevideo
200 cs, $700, Eastern Prince, Buenos Ayres
3 cs, $17, Holstein, Cartagena
35 cs, $126, Arecuna, Tampico
58 cs, $173, Altai, Kingston
4 bbls, $69, Altai, P Limon
5 cs, $52, Altai, Savanilla

VARNISH—10 gls, $5, Cearense, Para
990 gls, $1,524, Southwark, Antwerp
57 gls, $107, Allianca, Colon
370 gls, $282, Kennet, Tampico
10 gls, $12, Pretoria, St Lucia
10 gls, $6, Pretoria, Martinique
2 gls, $2, Fontabelle, Demerara
18 gls, $14, Castle Eden, Kingston
600 gls, $510, Teocle, Iloilo
25 gls, $28, Grenada, Trinidad
10 gls, $10, Grenada, C Bolivar
6,112 gls, $2,825, Anchoria, Glasgow
6 gls, $5, Kennet, Progreso
100 gls, $269, Werra, Genoa
140 gls, $127, Heckla, Copenhagen
728 gls, $983, Pretoria, Hamburg
333 gls, $400, Amsterdam, R'dam
335 gls, $820, Sallust, Buenos Ayres
50 gls, $186, Portia, Halifax
45 gls, $58, Orinoco, Bermuda
460 gls, $663, Arecuna, Vera Cruz
145 gls, $125, Altai, Savanilla
52 gls, $30, Altai, Kingston

WAX, PAR—400 cs & 270 bbls, $7,060, Mississippi, London
80 cs & 156 bbls, $3,060, Chicago City, Bristol
35 bgs, $425, Maori, Callao
60 bgs, $270, Kennet, Tampico
5 bbls, $41, Pretoria, Martinique
5 cs, $48, Fontabelle, Demerara
50 cs, $500, Cevic, L'pool
400 bgs & 180 bbls, $6,040, Polaria, Hamburg
441 bbls, $6,810, St Regulus, Rotterdam
90 bbls, $1,010, Pocahontas, Fiume
1,020 bgs, $490, $15,685, Pocahontas, Trieste
150 bgs, $1,500, Pocahontas, Venice
200 bgs, $2,000, Pictavia, Marseilles
960 bbls, $14,973, Mohawk, London
621 bbls, $9,764, Winifreda, London
450 bgs, $4,500, Werra, Genoa
645 bgs, 91 bbls & 100 cs, $8,746, Pretoria, Hamburg
200 bgs, 45 bbls & 100 cs, $3,586, Amsterdam, R'dam
20 bgs, $200, Altai, P Limon

WHALEBONE—1 cs, $823, Barbarossa, Bremen
2 cs, $1,000, Mohawk, London
10 cs, $3,000, La Navarre, Havre

ZINC, ASHES—100 bbls, $600, Chicago City, Bristol
OXIDE—2 bbls, 6 cs, $43, Allianca, Colon
300 bbls, $2,400, Venus, Copenhagen
100 bbls, $750, Anchoria, Glasgow
200 bbls, $1,450, Winifreda, London
200 bbls, $1,500, St of Nebraska, Glasgow

Boston Exports.

AMMONIA—1 ck, Yarmouth, Yarmouth.

BARK EXTRACT—50 bbls, Christiania, Hamburg
25 bbls, Hindoo, Hull

GLUE—55 kgs, Christiania, Hamburg

GLUCOSE—600 bbls, Cambroman, Liverpool

GRAPE SUGAR—750 bgs, Cambroman, Lpool

GREASE—631 bbls, Christiania, Hamburg

OIL, CAKE—1,000 bgs, Catalonia, Liverpool
LEMON—13 cs, Halifax, Halifax
LARD—25 bbls, Lancastrian, Liverpool
MEAL—40 bgs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
OLEO—175 tcs, Christiania, Hamburg
TALLOW—100 tcs, Barrowmore, London
50 tcs, Christiania, Hamburg

PAINT—68 cs, Barrowmore, London
13 pkgs, S A Townsend, Sydney, N S
15 cs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
17 pkgs, Halifax, Halifax
2 cs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth

ROSIN—60 bbls, Halifax, Halifax

SOAP—24 cs, Barrowmore, London
170 bbls, Hindoo, Hull

STEARINE—150 tcs, Christiania, Hamburg

TALLOW—155 tcs, Cambroman, Liverpool
60 bbls, 349 tcs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
100 bbls, Trojan, Antwerp
150 tcs, Hindoo, Hull
376 tcs, 150 bbls, Catalonia, Liverpool

VARNISH—53 bxs, Barrowmore, London

WAX, BEES—13 pkgs, Hindoo, Hull

Philadelphia Exports.

BONE BLACK—80 bbls, Belgenland, L'pool

CARBON—396 bbls, Sophie, Rickmers, Hamburg

DYEWOOD EXT—500 bxs, Rickmers, Hamburg
100 bxs, Belgenland, Liverpool

GREASE PETRO—420 bbls, Belgenland, Liverpool

OIL CAKE—972 bgs, Sophie, Rickmers, H'b'g

LUB.—75 bbls, Sophie Rickmers, Hamburg
1,240 bbls, Belgenland, Liverpool
120 bbls, Roumanian, Glasgow

MIN'L COLZA—411 bbls, Roumanian, Glasgow

OLEO—370 tcs, Sophie Rickmers, Hamburg

PAINT—96 cs, Roumanian, Glasgow

STARCH—100 bgs, Roumanian, Glasgow

TALLOW—120 tcs, Roumanian, Glasgow
100 tcs, Belgenland, Liverpool

WAX PAR—150 bbls, Belgenland, Liverpool
722 bbls, Balmoral, London
200 cs, Sophie Rickmers, Hamburg
175 bbls, Roumanian, Glasgow

ZINC SKINNINGS—183 bbls, Belgenland, Liverpool

Baltimore Exports.

BARK QUIRCITRON EXTRACT—13,840 lbs, Alesia, Hamburg
17,500 lbs, Strathnevis, Hamburg
23,335 lbs, Munchen, Bremen
5,251 lbs, Templemore, Liverpool

CARBON—90,919 lbs, Imani, Havre

COPPER SULPHATE—56,075 lbs, Strathdee, Tampico
124,000 lbs, Strathness, London

GLUCOSE—305,000 lbs, Templemore, Liverpool

GRAPE SUGAR—140,000 lbs, Strathness, London

LEAD—114,510 lbs, Strathness, London

OCHRE—49,840 lbs, Imani, Havre

OIL CAKE—2,369,818 lbs, Storm King, Antwerp
452,160 lbs, Durango, R'dam
708,800 lbs, Strathness, Hamburg
56,800 lbs, Imani, Havre
112,940 lbs, Nerano, R'dam

COTTONSEED—71,000 gls, Storm King, Antwerp
15,500 gls, Orthia, Glasgow
10,000 gls, Strathnevis, Hamburg
7,000 gls, Imani, Havre

LINSEED—100 gls, Effie, Hopetown
105 gls, City of Nassau, Harbor Island

LARD—1,500 gls, Strathness, London

LUB.—14,250 gls, Templemore, L'pool
15,000 gls, Orthia, Glasgow
1,500 gls, Orthia, Glasgow
9,000 gls, Strathnevis, Hamburg

MEAL—440,000 lbs, Munchen, Bremen
204,295 lbs, Imani, Havre
660,000 lbs, Strathnevis, Hamburg

OLEO—111,725 lbs, Belfast, Dublin
108,210 lbs, Durango, R'dam
135,091 lbs, Strathnevis, Hamburg
806,662 lbs, Nerano, R'dam

PAINT—25 gls, Effie, Hopetown

ROSIN—2,354 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
2,164 bbls, Belfast, Dublin

STARCH—364,000 lbs, Storm King, Antwerp
120,000 lbs, Durango, R'dam
207,800 lbs, Orthia, Glasgow
63,500 lbs, Nerano, R'dam

STEARINE—470,762 lbs, Imani, Havre

TALLOW—79,706 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
508,395 lbs, Imani, Havre
103,498 lbs, Strathnevis, Hamburg
23,200 lbs, Nerano, R'dam

TANKAGE—141,600 lbs, Strathness, London

WAX PAR—88,200 lbs, Templemore, Liverpool

Newport News Exports.

BARK EXTRACT—6,591 lbs, $264, Sorrento, Hamburg

GLUCOSE—205,100 lbs, $3,589, Indrani, Glasgow

OIL, COTTONSEED—13,780 gls, $4,134, Amalfi, Hamburg
10,400 gls, $3,120, Indrani, Glasgow

OIL CAKE C. S.—56,300 lbs, $506, Sorrento, Hamburg

PHOSPHATE ROCK—135 tons, $675, Sorrento, Hamburg
120 tons, $600, Amalfi, Hamburg

SOAP—119,671 lbs, $11,967, Indrani, Glasgow

STARCH—251,720 lbs, $6,293, Indrani, Glasgow

Charleston Exports.

PHOSPHATE—1,450 tons, Weymouth
675 tons, Richmond

Savannah Exports.

OIL, ROSIN—630 bbls, $3,140, Norrskenet, Hamburg

PITCH—175 cks, $705, Norrskenet, Hamburg

ROSIN—4,100 bbls, $11,800, Norrskenet, Hamburg
300 bbls, $763, Izabel, Hamburg

TURPENTINE—2,878 cks, $41,564, Latona, Hamburg
2,235 cks, $31,132, Izabel, Hamburg
2,375 cks, $34,900, Norrskenet, Hamburg

New Orleans Exports.

CANDLES—21 bxs, Spero, Belize

COTTONSEED—4,008 bgs, Chancellor, Liverpool
CAKE—3,439 bgs, H W Jarlsburg, Hamburg
2,440 bgs, Louisiana, Copenhagen
4,875 bgs, Chancellor, Liverpool
MEAL—16,157 bgs, Astronomer, Liverpool
51,212 bgs, Herman W Jarlsburg, Hamburg
13,660 bgs, Kendal, Hamburg
22,517 bgs, Chancellor, Liverpool

OIL—5 bbls, Sunniva, Bluefields
COTTONSEED—800 bbls, Louisiana, Copenhagen

SOAP—81 bxs, Spero, Puerto Cortez
2,430 bbls, Chancellor, Liverpool

TALLOW—75 tcs, Carolina, Havre

TANNING ROOT—580 bgs, Carolina, Havre

TAR—7 bbls, Sunniva, Bluefields

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED, MEAL—6,720 bgs, $5,400, Constantia, Hamburg
52,376 bgs, $49,518, Whitehall, Hamburg
40,880 bgs, $46,200 Socrates, Hamburg

LEAD—1,400 pigs, 135,892 lbs, $4,756, Engineer, Liverpool

OIL, COTTONSEED—7,872 bbls, $14,750, Socrates, Hamburg

SOAP—106 bbls, $782, Engineer, Liverpool

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—15 dms, Umatilla, Victoria
3 dms, City of Pueblo, Victoria

FERTILIZER—80 tons, John G North, Honolpu
450 tons, Annie John, Hilo

OIL—4 bbls, Mary Dodge, Kahalui
14 cs, Annie John, Hilo
10 cs, John G North, Honolpu
2 cs, City of Pueblo, Victoria

PAINT—3 cs, Annie John, Hilo
6 cs, M W Tufts, La Paz
22 pkgs, John G North, Honolpu
42 cs, Umatilla, Victoria

QUICKSILVER—2 flasks, Umatilla, Victoria

SOAP—72 bxs, Annie John, Hilo
34 cs, John G North, Honolpu

TURPENTINE—2 cs, John G North, Honolpu

WHITE LEAD—30 kgs, John G North, Honolpu

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week Ending June 2.

ALCOHOL—75 bbls, Jas A Webb & Son, New Orleans

WOOD—100 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
100 bbls, W S Gray, E R R

BEESWAX—1 bx, order, Georgetown
3 pkgs, order, O D S S L
1 bbl, order, P R R
4 pkgs, order, D, L & W R R

BONES—68 bgs, Lister's Chem Co, Charleston

DUST—110 bbls, E Fechtwanger, L V R R

BRIMSTONE—63 bbls, order, New Orleans
1,669 bgs, A S Malcolmson, Charleston

CLAY—88 cks, E M Sargent, Charleston
188 cks, R McNamee & Co, Charleston

J. L. & D. S. RIKER
46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES & CANADA
OF THE UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited OF Great Britain
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRAND OF
Bleaching Powder

Crude Drug Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., New York.
Write for Special Prices on:

Alex. Senna and Siftings
Gum Asafoetida
Tinnevelly Senna
Select Licorice Root
Citric Acid
Valentia Saffron
Quinine Sulphate
Crushed Soap Bark

810 cks, W M Wilson & Sons, Charleston
133 cks, G Hamilton, Charleston
362 cks, forward, Charleston
1,650 bgs, Owl C Co, Jacksonville
50 bbls, C Beebe, Charleston
34 cks, order, Savannah
683 bgs, Chesebrough Mfg Co, Jacksonville

COTTONSEED CAKE—930 bgs, McLaren & M, Jacksonville

FLAXSEED—17,400 bu, Campbell & T, canal boats

GLUCOSE—50 bbls, order, W S R R
100 bbls, Eastern Ref Co, H R R R
250 bbls, N W Taussig & Co, L V R R
50 bbls, Lawrie & Co, P R R

GREASE—265 pkgs, order, N R boats
42 pkgs, order, C R R of N J
70 tcs, E Volt, L V R R
2 pkgs, order, L V R R
250 tcs, export, E R R
20 bbls, order, P R R

HIGHWINES—260 bbls, Jas A Webb & Son, P R R
260 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, B & O R R
60 bbls, J L Hasbrouck, D, L & W R R
65 bbls, A Myers, L V R R
205 bbls, Nat'l Dist Co, P R R
160 bbls, Am Dist Co, D, L & W R R
65 bbls, L H Quinn, P R R

LEAD—454 pigs, Behr & S, D, L & W R R
7,590 pigs, Int Metal Co, New Orleans
1,350 pigs, Balbach, S & R Co, New Orleans

OIL—200 bbls, S Thompson, N & Co, E R R
115 bbls, order, C R R of N J

CAKE—900 bgs, export, H R R R
400 bgs, A E Outerbridge, E R R
5 cars Munn & J, D, L & W R R

COTTONSEED—512 bbls, Williams & F Co, Port Royal
870 bbls, order, Savannah
250 bbls, Am C O Co, New Orleans
250 bbls, export, New Orleans
14 bbls, order, Wilmington
66 bbls, order, O D S S L
949 bbls, export, O D S S L
640 bbls, Williams & F Co, Charleston
250 bbls, order, C R R of N J
140 bbls, order, Jacksonville

LARD—80 bbls, export, D, L & W R R

LINSEED—60 bbls, H W Johns Mfg Co, P R R
60 bbls, Macy & D, H R R R
120 bbls, Dean L O Co, D, L & W R R
120 bbls, De Voe & R, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, Chilton Mfg Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, Macy & D, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R

MEAL—1,992 bgs, Hollister & C Co, W S R R

OLEO—700 tcs, export, W S R R
828 tcs, Schwartschild & S Co, D, L & W R R
60 tcs, export, L V R R
115 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
125 bbls, export, H R R R

ROSIN—60 bbls, order, Savannah
61 bbls, Am Ink Co, E R R

PITCH—25 bbls, order, Savannah

PEARL ASH—4 bbls, H R R R

POTASH—12 bbls, order, P R R
14 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
8 bbls, order, C R R of N J
18 bbls, order, L V R R
6 bbls, order, H R R R

CHLOR—200 kgs, W R Peters & Co, H R R R
465 kgs, Rogers & P, H R R R

ROSIN—2,002 bbls, order, Savannah
125 bbls, order, O D S S L
140 bbls, S P Shotter & Co, Brunswick
700 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Brunswick
270 bbls, Bailey & M, Brunswick
477 bbls, Bailey & M, Georgetown
430 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
42 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
8 bbls, F S Clark, Wilmington
300 bbls, H I Hayne, Wilmington
70 bbls, Bailey & M, Wilmington
93 bbls, forward, Wilmington
302 bbls, Bailey & M, Charleston

SOAP, STOCK—6 bbls, order, Wilmington
50 bbls, order, Savannah

SODA, ASH—100 bgs, Pacific C B & Co, H R R R
200 bgs, order, O D S S L
36 bbls, 50 bgs, 20 dms, A Klipstein, L V R R
190 bgs, B T Babbitt, H R R R

CAUSTIC—50 bbls, 85 dms, order, O D S S L

SPELTER—1,132 pcs, Hendricks Bros, P R R
461 pcs, N J Zinc Co, L V R R
1,102 pcs, order, O D S S L

SPONGE—10 bls, order, Jacksonville
72 bls, Lasker & B, Jacksonville

STARCH—1,600 pkgs, Oswego S Co, D, L & W R R
50 cs, order, B T L
540 bxs, Berry, L & R, D, L & W R R
300 bgs, Glucose Sugar Ref Co, P R R
500 bxs, F H Leggett & Co, P R R
650 bxs, Duryea & Co, P R R
100 pkgs, F H Leggett & Co, H R R R
760 bxs, E D Depew & Co, D, L & W R R

STEARINE—13 bgs, order, P R R
100 tcs, export, P R R
30 hhds, Wilcox Ref Co, P R R
125 tcs, J M Adams, L V R R

TALLOW—40 tcs, W D Vandenhove & Co, N R boats
52 bbls, order, C R R of N J
20 bbls, order, H R R R
131 bbls, order, O D S S L
120 tcs, H W Calef, H R R R
3 bbls, order, W S R R
15 bbls, H W Calef, W S R R
40 pkgs, order, N R boats
100 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, N Y, N H & H R R
8 bbls, H W Calef, N Y, N H & H R R
41 bbls, J Marshall & Son, P R R
2 bbls, order, L V R R

TALC—332 bgs, order, O D S S L

TAR—5 bbls, order, O D S S L
50 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
50 bbls, G L Chambers, Wilmington
50 bbls, C A Woolsey Co, Wilmington
16 bbls, forward, Wilmington
102 bbls, order, Wilmington

TURPENTINE—200 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Brunswick
70 bbls, Bailey & M, Brunswick
120 bbls, forward, Brunswick
247 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,249 bbls, order, Savannah
38 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
50 bbls, F S Clark, Wilmington
100 bbls, M W Larendon, Wilmington
12 bbls, Bailey & M, Wilmington
19 bbls, C A Woolsey Co, Wilmington
140 bbls, forward, Wilmington
213 bbls, Bailey & M, Georgetown
265 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
57 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Charleston
28 bbls, F S Clark, Charleston
10 bbls, order, Charleston
20 bbls, F S Clark, P R R

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending June 2, 1898.

		For Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol	bbls	75	5,726
Beeswax	bgs	9	309
Boneblack	bgs	.....	19,629
Borax	bbls	.....	39,542
Borax	bbls	.....	58
Cottonseed	bgs	.....	67
Ashes	bgs	.....	5,225
Cake	bgs	930	5,689
Hulls	bgs	.....	.....
Meal	bgs	.....	3,031
Flaxseed	bush	17,400	231,440
Glue	pkgs	.....	506
Glucose	bbls	450	11,548
Grease	pkgs	649	21,484
Highwines	bbls	1,075	41,604
Lead	pigs	9,404	347,396
Mustard seed	bgs	.....	4,979
Oil, cake	bgs	2,500	182,686
Cottonseed	bbls	3,931	162,209
Fish	bbls	.....	1,632
Lard	bbls	80	3,207
Lubricating	bbls	.....	7,048
Oleo stock	tcs	1,828	58,778
Pitch	bbls	25	2,976
Quicksilver	flks	.....	4,795
Rosin	bbls	4,956	106,756
Soap, stock	bbls	56	2,855
Spelter	pcs	2,695	52,735
Sponges	bls	82	1,041
Starch	pkgs	4,500	73,179
Stearine	pkgs	268	3,057
Sumac	bgs	.....	2,100
Tallow	pkgs	573	19,861
Tar	bbls	273	13,107
Turpentine, crude	bbls	.....	85
Spirits	bbls	2,828	46,345

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 2.

GREASE—316 bbls
ROSIN—1,300 bbls, Savannah
TALLOW—258 bbls, 145 tcs and 6 pkgs
TURPENTINE—320 bbls, Savannah

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 1.

CLAY—423 bgs and 18 cks, Savannah
OIL, ROSIN—133 bbls, Savannah
PHOSPHATE—800 tons, Charleston
ROSIN—873 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—141 cks, Savannah

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 1.

ROSIN—2,600 bbls
TAR—679 bbls
TURPENTINE—693 cks
CRUDE—377 bbls

Charleston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 1.

ROSIN—621 bbls
TURPENTINE—86 cks

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 1.

CLAY—172 cks and 1 car
COPPER SULPHATE—1 car
COTTONSEED MEAL—9 cars
NAPHTHA—2 cars
OIL, COTTONSEED—76 bbls and 1 car
PYRITES—1 car
ROSIN—10,913 bbls
TURPENTINE—5,582 cks

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 1.

ACID—113 bbls
ARGOLS—337 bgs
BONES—3 cars.
CANDLES—395 bxs
BRIMSTONE—2 cars and 68 bbls
COTTONSEED—13 cars and 15,532 bgs
CAKE—8 cars
HULLS—1 car
MEAL—7 cars and 4,220 bgs
FERTILIZER—2 cars
GLASS—2 cars
GLUCOSE—20 cars
LEAD—11,192 pigs
MILLET SEED—1,007 bgs
NAPHTHA—6,130 gls and 1 car
OIL—5 bbls
COTTONSEED—880 bbls and 24 cars
PITCH—36 bbls
QUICKSILVER—40 flks
ROSIN—473 bbls
SODA—1 car
SOAP—1,281 bxs and 1 car
STOCK—5 bbls
STARCH—2,550 bxs
TURPENTINE—210 bbls and 1 car
WHITE LEAD—825 kgs

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports in packages unless otherwise specified, and their values, at the port of New York for week ending June 3, 1898:

	Quantity.	Value.
Bottles	....	$3,371
Glass, plate	8	461
Glass, window	4,150	6,120
L. G. plates	126	11,712
Annatto	1	21
Arsenic	8	117
Acid, benzoic	20	1,079
Acid, boracic	30	846
Acid, carbolic	229	3,565
Acid, citric	50	561
Acid, oxalic	100	4,385
Acid, salicylic	105	3,004
All other	273	2,901
Aniline colors	835	55,650
Aniline salt	383	13,473
Ammonia, carb.	20	685
Ammonia, muriate	45	1,084
Ammonia, sal	225	2,079
Argols	534	37,523
Albumen	70	2,512
Alizarine	125	8,374
Asphalt	....	4,932
Balsam, copaiba	52	1,356
Balsam, tolu	12	533
All other	33	2,789
Bark, concho	198	4,273
All other	181	830
Barytes, other	50	225
Bay leaves	71	350
Bleach powder	1,246	16,709
Brimstone	....	31,335
Bronze powder	....	10,564
Buchu leaves	17	384
Butter, cocoa	246	9,582
Chalk	....	2,567
Calomel	10	293
Cantharides	2	25
Chem. salts	128	1,956
Chicory	38	625
Citrate of lime	37	3,214
Cochineal	11	350
Cobalt	11	2,709
Chlo. hydrat.	10	630
Cutch	265	1,592
Cubebs	20	106
Dextrine	210	2,191
Dyewood, ext. of	275	3,038
Fish sounds	11	839
Flowers, insect	30	1,365
Flowers, all other	63	1,406
Gelatine	70	3,651
Glycerine	46	3,336
Gum, arabic	71	1,765
Gum, assafoetida	15	415
Gum, aloes	21	107
Gum, benjamin	32	447
Gum, benzoin	1	46
Gum, chicle	5	33
Gum, copal	466	9,693
Gum, camphor	45	1,080
Gum, kowrie	360	10,270
Gum, licorice	2	36
Gum, sandrac	10	319
Gum, shellac	367	8,724
Gum, tragacanth	86	2,875
Gum, all other	5	134
Glue	328	7,973
Insect powder	50	568
Indigo	55	12,292
Indigo carmine	13	1,841
Indigo, ext. of	15	807
Juniper berries	200	433
Leeches	9	90
Locust beans	100	220
Manganese	39	906
Magnesia	9	101
Man. salt	....	88,868
Nutgalls	327	7,058
Orchilla liq.	48	2,919
Oxide zinc	7	193
Oil, amber	6	94
Oil, aniline	80	11,192
Oil, almonds	8	393
Oil, anise	2	164
Oil, camphor	1	4
Oil, cassia	5	360
Oil, cinnamon	1	7
Oil, cod	356	6,497
Oil, fusel	275	6,968
Oil, Haarlem	30	387
Oil, juniper	6	137
Oil, lemon	300	5,475
Oil, olive	1,974	12,588
Oil, palm	16	1,364
Oil, rapeseed	100	1,979
Oil, sandalwood	6	620
Oil, tanners'	56	703
Oil, thyme	11	531
Oil, other ess.	40	4,484
Oil, all other	1,249	8,427
Paints, unspecified	....	8,375
Paints, Berlin blue	1	88
Paints, chr. yellow	5	287
Paints, colothar	58	685
Paints, drop black	25	125
Paints, iron oxide	67	468
Paints, ocher	432	2,409
Paints, Prussian blue	10	311
Paints, Sienna	43	227
Paints, Tuscan red	5	27
Paints, Venetian red	10	20
Paints, vermilion	9	1,873
Paints, white lead	221	2,081
Pitch	6,301	3,268
Potash, carb.	20	633
Potash, caustic	80	2,004
Potash, sulph.	2,500	10,193
Plumbago	306	1,929
Quinine	82	15,312
Reg. antimony	34	1,568
Root, jalap	20	357
Root, licorice	1,659	10,380
Root, orris	1	89
Root, rhubarb	45	1,524
Root, all other	179	1,546
Sage leaves	205	1,067
Senna	145	2,903
Soda, ash	644	3,038
Soda, caustic	295	3,126
Soda, hypo. of	180	244
Soda, nitrate	20,832	96,679
Soda, sal	280	608
Soda, sulphate	69	525
Soda, silicate	8	114
Sponges	258	6,947
Sumac	400	2,039
Sumac, ext. of	45	731
Tonca beans	9	175
Turmeric	114	516
Ultramarine	31	633
Vanilline	10	1,956
Vanilla beans	8	1,586
Varnish	10	740
Venice turp.	10	75
Wool grease	500	2,531
Bristles	83	7,149
Alcohol	10	181

Acid Phosphoric, Syrupy
Carbolic Acid Crystals, Silver Label
Formaldehyde, 40%

MERCK & CO. **Salicin**

MERCK BUILDING (Cor. University & Clinton Places) Down-Town Office: WOODBRIDGE BUILDING, 100 William Street,

Metal leaf	2	394
Cassia	2,957	12,817
Cassia buds	450	5,037
Ginger	1,510	6,956
Mace	18	481
Nutmegs	279	5,532
Pepper	1,551	14,083
Pimento	1,029	10,904
Brazilwood	....	111
Corkwood	....	2,031
Fustic	....	958
Logwood, lbs.	2,572,000	22,393
Satinwood	....	45
Candles	....	4
Clay	....	12,222
Carbon	....	2,998
Portland cement	23,085	30,494
Perfumery	98	14,664
Powder, polishing	....	57
Sago flour	506	728
Seed, canary	550	1,438
Seed, caraway	200	644
Seed, castor	1	5
Seed, mustard	500	2,729
Soap, castile	301	390
Soap, all other	29	3,043
Soap stock	250	3,490
Stone, pumice	....	474
Stone, rotten	....	431
Tapioca	160	559
Wax	....	4,090

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES BY RAIL.

Calcutta.

TO NEW YORK.

Battle Abbey, 9,093 bls jute
Palgrave, 6,000 bls jute, 16,923 bls jute butts
Ladakh, 14,480 bls jute butts
Nile, 1,240 bgs saltpetre, 2,000 bls jute, 12,399 bls jute butts
Dundonald, 3,027 bgs saltpeter, 4,228 bls jute, 10,593 bls jute butts
Forteviot, 1,294 bgs saltpeter, 9,256 bls jute, 13,637 bls jute butts
Dunreggan, 2,240 bgs saltpeter, 7,050 bls jute, 2,751 bls jute butts

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Kentmere, 2,604 bgs saltpetre, 12,186 bls jute

TO BOSTON.

Ceylon.

TO NEW YORK.

Seawitch, 100 tons. Ceylon

Singapore.

Columbus, 9,500 bls gambier
Stella Del Mare, 9,500 bls gambier
McLaurin, 8,000 bls. gambier

TO BOSTON.

Sachem, 6,000 bls gambier

West Coast South America.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Capac (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
Kosmos, 14,500 bgs nitrate soda
Cacique (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
Kynance, 24,000 bgs nitrate soda
Gael, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Hartfield, 23,000 bgs nitrate soda
Stuart, 10,000 bgs nitrate soda
Coya (ss), 20,000 bgs nitrate soda
G B Beverino, 14,000 bgs nitrate soda
Annie Fletcher, 6,000 bgs nitrate soda
Isle of Erin, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Ardvar, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Centurion, 20,000 bgs nitrate soda
Edderside, 13,000 bgs nitrate soda
MacCullum Moore, 21,300 bgs nitrate soda
Speranza L, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Kenyon, 13,500 bgs nitrate soda
Condor (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
Santa Anna, 15,000 bgs nitrate soda
Woodburn, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Coya (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
Capac (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
Blengfell, 13,000 bgs nitrate soda
Chrysomene, 20,000 bgs nitrate soda
Argomene, 20,000 bgs nitrate soda
Drumlarnig, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Carolla, 15,000 bgs nitrate soda
Matador, 16,000 bgs nitrate soda
Lancelot (ss), 25,000 bgs nitrate soda
La Escosesa, 12,000 bgs nitrate soda
Falls of Dee, 24,000 bgs nitrate soda
Chas. Racine, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Timandra, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Loch Terol, 16,000 bgs nitrate soda
Loch Fergus, 10,000 bgs nitrate soda
Melanope, 16,000 bgs nitrate soda
Calluna, 17,500 bgs nitrate soda
Othello, 18,500 bgs nitrate soda

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name.	Sailed.
Auckland.	
Calcutta.	
Palgrave	Feb. 15.
Ladakh	Feb. 23.
Kentmere	March 5.
Nile	March 11.
Dundonald	March 26.
Forteviot	April 7.
Dunreggan	April 13.
Singapore.	
Columbus	Feb. 25.
Stella Del Mare	March 31.
Sachem	April 4.
McLaurin	April 23.
Ceylon	
Seawitch	via Aleppy, Jan. 26
W. C. S. America.	
Hartfield	Due June.
Stuart	Due June.
Cacique (ss)	Due June.
Kenyon	Due July.
Coya (ss)	Due June.
Gael	Due August.
Capac (ss)	Due July.
Kosmos	Due July.
Kynance	Due August.
Blengfell	Due August.
Cacique (ss)	Due August.
G B Beverino	Due August.
Chrysomene	Due August.
Argomene	Due August.
Drumlarnig	Due August.
Carolla	Due August
Matador	Due August.
Annie Fletcher	Due November.
Isle of Erin	Due October.
Ardvar	Due October.
Centurion	Due September.
Condor (ss)	Due September.
Lancelot (ss)	Due September.
Edderside	Due October.
MacCullum Moore	Due October.
Speranza L	Due October.
Santa Anna	Due October.
Woodburn	Due November.
Coya (ss)	Due November.
La Escosesa	Due October.
Copac (ss)	Due December.
Falls of Dee	Due January, 1896.
Chas. Racine	Due February.
Timandra	Due April.
Loch Terol	Due August.
Loch Fergus	Due August.
Melanope	Due October.
Calluna	Due December.
Othello	Due February.

Sampling White Paints.

(Continued from page 16.)

sulphate of barium) weigh out 100 grains of the suspected white lead in dry powder. Put this on a plate and gently warm it in front of a fire fifteen minutes, to drive away all moisture, stirring it over while warming. Allow it to cool and weigh again. The difference in weights will show the amount of moisture present in the white lead. Now dry a little more of the white lead and take 100 grains of the dried powder; dissolve it in acetic acid by shaking it up in a test-tube for some time, collect the insoluble portion which falls down by filtering the fluid; dry this residue before a fire, as before, and weigh it. Its weight will at once show the percentage proportion of this adulterating body in the white lead. Thus, if 100 grains of dried white lead yield 15 grains of a solid residue, then the white lead contains 15 per cent. of some adulterating body. It is much simpler to the novice to take 100 grains of the pigment under examination than so many grammes, as the percentage of foreign bodies is at once obtained without elaborate calculations.

Now, although we find the white lead is not pure, but has some foreign substance mixed with it, we have yet to find out what this substance is. To do this the following operations must be carried out: To test the residue for barium—take a few inches of platinum wire, bend one round in a loop about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, dip the loop in hydrochloric acid and then into the dried residue, so as to take up a little of it on the wire, hold the wire in the flame of a spirit lamp and note the color imparted to the flame. If it is a pure apple-green, that indicates the presence of barium; if the flame be crimson the residue may be either a calcium or strontium salt. If the flame be not a green one then you may know that the adulterating body is not sulphate of barium, but a salt of some other metal. Therefore, a systematic testing of the white lead should be made as follows:

To ascertain the nature of the adulterant in white lead—(a) Dilute pure nitric acid with twice its bulk of water and pour sufficient of this diluted acid on 100 grains of the suspected dried white lead. Stir up with a glass rod until you notice that no further solution of the white lead takes place, then filter off the fluid from the solid residue on platinum wire, then the insoluble residue may be either sulphate of lead, sulphate of strontium (which is also white), sulphate of calcium, or china clay. To distinguish these bodies from one another (b) boil the residue in hydrochloric acid (in a boiling tube) and allow it to cool. If the acicular crystals of lead chloride separate out you may suspect the residue to be sulphate of lead. To make sure, add some chloride of barium solution to a portion of the contents of the test tube, when, if the adulterating body be lead sulphate, a white precipitate will fall down from the hydrochloric acid solution.

(c) Take a further portion of the hydrochloric acid solution of the white lead and dilute it with water and pass sulphureted hydrogen gas into the fluid, or else mix a little of a solution of this gas with it. Allow the black sulphide of lead that forms to fall down, then filter off the fluid from this black sulphide and pour the filtrate (the fluid that has passed through the filter paper) into an evaporating dish and gently heat same until it is reduced to about one-third in bulk, then add ammonia to it, when, if china clay be the adulterating body, a white precipitate will be formed. Filter the mixture so as to free it from this white precipitate, and then add ammonium carbonate to the filtrate, when any calcium salt that is present will be precipitated in a white body.

(d) Supposing that the white lead, when dissolved in nitric acid, does not give any residue, we are not then sure that the white lead is then all pure, for it may have sulphate of lead mixed with it; therefore proceed to test the nitric acid solution thus: Dilute some sulphuric acid with water and mix this with the nitric acid solution of the suspected pigment. A white precipitate of lead sulphate will be formed; dilute the mixture with water and filter it from the white precipitate, and test successive portions of the filtrate with ammonia (a precipitate therewith indicates the presence of alumina salts), ammonium sulphide (if there is a white precipitate when this is added the presence of zinc oxide in the white lead is indicated), and oxalate of ammonium. If this gives a white precipitate then whiting (i. e., chalk) has been added to the white lead. In the case of paste white lead (i. e., that ground up in oil) the oil should be extracted either by dissolving it out of the compound by the solvent already mentioned, by petroleum ether, or else by adding strong nitric acid to the white lead paste. This acid will convert the oil vehicle into a greasy mass that is separated from the white lead, and then the above tests can be made just as if the lead were dry white lead.

Sulphate of lead is also used as a white pigment. In fact, this white substance is used as the basis of many white pigments, one of which is largely known as "non-poisonous" white lead. Sulphate of lead is a heavy pigment, but instead of being amorphous it is crystalline, and when ground up in oil works streaky and is less opaque than white lead. To counteract these defects the pigment is mixed with other white bodies, but more frequently sulphate of lead is used as an adulterant to white lead, or else forms the base of a white pigment, which is sold under several fancy names, zinc oxide being added to increase its whiteness, carbonate of magnesia, barytes, etc. The The patented article is a very good product, being a fair substitute for white lead.

It can be produced in several ways, but it is usually made by precipitation from soluble salts of lead by the addition of sulphuric acid, lead acetate being the salt usually used. The specific gravity of lead sulphate is about 6.3. Water dissolves to a very slight extent, but diluted acids do not. Thus, a distinguishing test is at once to hand between the sulphate and carbonates of lead. Spirits of wine does not dissolve it, but salts of ammonia do, as also very strong sulphuric acid; but when the solution thus made is diluted with water the lead sulphate is re-precipitated. Sulphuretted hydrogen does not readily react on it, and, as a consequence, sulphate of lead retains its whitenes to a much greater extent than does white lead. Probably, owing to the presence of sulphur in its composition, the color of this white is slightly yellowish and its toxic qualities are very slight, so much so as to warrant this white being sold as a non-poisonous white lead. Like lead carbonate, however, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid dissolves sulphate of lead, and on cooling crystals of lead chloride form in the solution. A very large quantity of sulphate of lead is used in the manufacture of yellow chromate of lead, the sulphate being either added as a separate ingredient or being precipitated simultaneously with the yellow chrome.

One of the best commercial forms of white lead is that known as Freeman's non-poisonous white lead. This is a most excellent substitute for white lead, as it posesses quite as much covering power as the latter. It works well, has good color, and, moreover, does not so readily lose its whiteness when under the influence of sulphuric fumes, and is vastly superior to white lead in resisting the chemical action of pigments with which it may be mixed. At the same time, although possessing equal covering power or opacity to white lead, this form of sulphate of lead does not so readily unite with the oil vehicle to form a lead soap, and is on this account a much more durable pigment than white lead to withstand atmospheric influences. The actual composition of Freeman's non-poisonous white lead is a most carefully produced mixture of lead sulphate, zinc oxide, and barium sulphate, whereby all the good qualities of white lead are retained and the deleterious qualities non-existent. One cubic foot of Freeman's product weighs from 180 to 190 lbs.

Another white lead pigment is a compound one, being partially a chloride and sulphite of lead.

To distinguish sulphate of lead boil a sample in strong hydrochloric acid, when, if the pigment be pure lead sulphate, it will be completely dissolved and will deposit crystalline chloride of lead on diluting slightly with water and allowing the boiled acid to cool. If, however, sulphate of barium be present that salt will remain as an insoluble residue when boiling the lead sulphate in hydrochloric acid, and on filtering off the fluid from such residue, and adding a little chloride of barium to the filtrate, a further precipitation of barium sulphate will take place.

To detect the presence of white (i. e., carbonate of) lead, zinc white, or any other white pigment, dissolve the suspected lead sulphate in strong nitric or hydrochloric acid and apply the tests named under white lead.

Zinc furnishes two white pigments—zinc white, which is the oxide of the metal, and sulphate (or rather oxy-sulphide) of zinc. The oxide has been used for a long time, but the sulphide is of more recent introduction. As regards their relative qualities as pigments the oxide is very white, but destitute of body or covering power, whereas the sulphide is inclined to yellow or faint buff, but has very great body—greater, in fact, than that usually possessed by white lead.

To distinguish zinc white for purity and adulteration proceed as follows:

(a) Weigh out 100 grains of the suspected pigment and pour over this diluted sulphuric acid (1 part acid to 2 or 3 parts water). If the zinc white be perfectly pure it will be completely dissolved without effervescence. As already mentioned, effervescence on the admixture of an acid indicates the presence of a carbonate; therefore, if effervescence occur that would show that either carbonate of zinc (a white body destitute of covering power or use in a pigment), carbonate of calcium, carbonate of lead, or carbonate of magnesia had been mixed with the zinc white. If the tested pigment does not completely dissolve, but deposits a sediment or residue, filter off the fluid and test this residue for barytes, gypsum, chalk, china clay, as already directed under white lead.

(b) Put a little of the filtrate into a test tube and add a little ammonia. A white precipitate will be produced, but on adding a little more ammonia the precipitate is re-dissolved and the fluid becomes colorless again. Pour out a little of this fluid into a second test tube and add ammonia sulphide, when sulphide of zinc of a faint buff color will be precipitated. Collect this precipitate in a filter and to the filtrate add some ammonia oxalate. If any precipitate occur, either carbonate or sulphate of calcium is present. To ascertain which salt of calcium this white precipitate is, collect it in a filter and then add some acid to it. If effervescence is set up then it may be considered to be the carbonate of calcium. If no precipitate occur on adding ammonium oxalate, then calcium salts are not present, so add sodium phosphate to the fluid containing the ammonium oxalate, and if a white precipitate occur that is a salt of magnesium. This test can also be made to the filtrate obtained on filtering any precipitate obtained with the ammonium oxalate.

Zinc sulphide is a combination of sulphur and zinc, but such compound is not used solely as a pigment, other bodies such as barytes, oxide of zinc, etc., being adde, either to cheapen the cost or whiten the color of the sulphide. As a pigment this compound has been sold under various names; perhaps the best known is that of Griffiths' patent zinc white.

The zinc sulphide is produced on adding alkaline solutions to solutions of a salt or zinc, whence the zinc sulphide is precipitated. Another method of producing the pigment is by calcination of the components.

The writer has found that zinc sulphide (Griffiths') has greater body or opacity than white lead, and is altogether more permanent under atmospheric and chemical influences. At the same time it gives tints of great purity, free from the harsh crudeness white lead gives.

Zinc sulphide, when chemically pure, is not affected by sulphur or sulphureted hydrogen, nor does the pigment affect any other pigment which is usually affected by sulphides. The commercially made zinc white, however, is seldom devoid of free sulphur, and, consequently, such impurely made pigment is liable to produce change of color in those pigments which are affected by sulphur.

To test zinc sulphides.—Owing to the diversity in the process by which sulphide of zinc is prepared, it should always be tested for covering power.

To distinguish zinc sulphide from other pigments; add a little to some hydrochloric acid in a test tube, when the white pigment will be partially dissolved and sulphureted hydrogen evolved. Filter off the residue and test the filtrate for zinc, as mentioned under zinc oxide, and to detect the presence of barium and stronium hold a little of the residue above collected in the flame of a spirit lamp and note the color—green for barium, crimson for stronium. The presence of other bodies may be found by testing the filtrate by the usual tests for sulphates, etc., such as are given under white lead and zinc white.—Oil and Colormans' Journal.

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CHEMICAL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on pages 36 and 37

Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

Since the month opened trade in heavy chemicals has been rather slow. Prices, however, remain steady and few changes of any importance are recorded. Caustic soda is moving freely in channels for consumption, with a fair inquiry for forward deliveries. Alkali and sal soda are both steady, and the same may be said of bleaching powder. Brimstone is more or less unsettled, under cables reporting that London had advanced the rates for war risk insurance. Nitrate of soda has arrived freely, and prices in consequence have given way under pressure to sell small lots from dock. Chlorate of potash is weak, and quotations may be called nominal. Acids of all descriptions, while not active, are in fair request, and prices generally are well sustained. The other light chemicals are more or less in sympathy with other goods and are rather slow at the moment. In their letter under date of Liverpool, May 24, Messrs. J. P. Brunner & Co. say:

"In the chemical trade there is a general complaint of dull business, and there is no steam in anything. Soda ash is unchanged, so far as quotations are concerned, but fresh business is not very plentiful. We quote spot range for tierces, as to market, about as follows: Ammonia ash, 48 per cent., £4 10s.@£4 15s. per ton net cash; 58 per cent., £4 17s. 6d.@£5 per ton net cash. Leblanc ash, 48 per cent., £5@4 5s. per ton net cash; 58 per cent., £4 5s.@£4 10s. per ton net cash. Bags 5s. per ton under price for tierces. Soda crystals keep moving off at £2 17s. 6d.@£3 per ton, less 5 per cent. for barrels, with an allowance of 7s. per ton for bags. Caustic soda in poor demand and spot range, as to market, may be called about as follows: 60 per cent., £6 3s. 9d. @£6 5s. per ton net cash; 70 per cent., £7 3s. 9d.@£7 5s. per ton net cash; 74 per cent., £7 17s. 6d.@£8 per ton net cash; 76 per cent., £8 5s.@£8 7s. 6d. per ton net cash. Bleaching powder is difficult to move, and hardwood may be nominally quoted at about £5 15s.@£5 17s. 6d. per ton net cash, as to destination. Chlorate of potash continues slow, but there is not much offering for prompt delivery, and 3¼d. per lb. is nearest value for any position. Bicarb soda steady, at £6 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for the finest quality in 1 cwt. kegs, with usual allowances for larger packages. Sulphate of ammonia marks a further advance, being in light supply on spot, and good grey 24-25 per cent. in double bags f. o. b. here is now quoted at £9 7s. 6d.@£9 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., as to quality. Nitrate of soda in retail demand on spot at £7 12s. 6d.@£7 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for double bags f. o. b. here, as to quality and quantity."

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand the past week, both for spot and forward, with several contracts of domestic high test reported for next fire at about current prices. Contract deliveries are going forward with an unusual degree of promptness, considering the general dullness which is so apparent in all lines of trade. Prices for domestic high test may be quoted at 55@60c. for bags f. o. b. works, according to make and size of the order. The jobbing demand in this section is fairly good, and is satisfied at prices ranging from 65@75c., as to test, make and seller. Foregn is in light stock, and held firm for high test at 60@65c. from dock. Caustic 48 per cent. ash is selling in a jobbing way at 1.50@1.60c., as to the size of the order.

BICARB SODA.—There is no falling off in the demand for prompt and forward delivery. For the present makers are quoting ordinary grades at 1¼c. and extra grades like "Arm and Hammer" at 3½c. f. o. b. less the usual discount terms. Foreign makes are selling in a retail way at 1½@1¾c., as to brand and quantity.

CRYSTAL CARBONATE.—The arrivals continue ample to meet current wants, which as usual at this period of the year are on the increase. There has been considerable done for arrival at 1.60@1.65c. for round lots and in a jobbing way on the spot at 1.70@1.75c., as to the size of the order.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There is as yet no sign of any falling off in contract deliveries, all of which are going forward with an unusual degree of promptness. There have been several contracts of domestic high test placed for forward delivery at 1.50@1.55c. f. o. b. works. In this section the jobbing trade has been rather slow the past week more in sympathy with the general dullness which is so prevalent in kindred trades. Prices remain steady at 1.65@1.85c., as to brand, test and seller. Powdered 98 per cent. owing to sharp competition is more or less unsettled and may be quoted at 2⅞@3⅛c., as to make, test and size of the order.

SAL SODA.—As the warm weather approaches the demand for this article shows a decided improvement. There have been several sales of domestic for forward delivery at 55@60c. f. o. b., usual discount terms. Concentrated is meeting with the usual demand incident to this period of the year at prices ranging from 1.35@1.65c. f. o. b., usual terms. Foreign has sold freely for arrival at 62½c. and in a jobbing way on the spot at 65@67½c.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—No falling off in the demand for delivery over the Summer months. Prices remain steady at 1.25@1.30c. and for "Snowflake" at 1@1⅛c. f. o. b. works, usual discount terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There is as usual as the warm weather draws near more demand for high test Liverpool goods, consequently the sales of these goods have been of the usual proportions. Prices remain steady at 1.70 @1.75c., with June contracts at regular prices. Continental and other makes are rather slow and may be quoted nominal at 1.50@1.60c., as to test and seller.

Acids.

ACETIC.—Rather more demand from the home trade since the month opened. Prices are rather easy at 1.40@1.50c. for No. 8, as to make, quantity and delivery point.

MURIATIC.—No change in the situation except that contract deliveries have been rather slow the past week. Prices remain steady at 1.10@1.25c., as to strength and quantity.

OXALIC.—The bulk of the business at the moment is for spot and near-by arrivals, all of which is satisfied at 6½@6¾c., as to brand and seller.

TARTARIC.—The market remains firm at 31¾c. for crystals and 32@32½c. for powdered, with only limited offerings thereat by outside holders.

SULPHURIC.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand for contract deliveries. Beyond this the trade has been rather slow, as makers in the present unsettled condition of the brimstone market are not seeking new business. Prices remain steady for 66 degree in drums at 1.10c., and carboys at 1.15c. and upward, as to the size of the order. Nearly all of the makers are in Boston to-day attending the meeting of the chemical society. Bulk 50 degree acid is in fair request at $12.00 per ton f. o. b. factory for carboys.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The drop in ocean freights has stimulated the export demand. Beyond this the home trade has been rather slow. Prices remain steady at 90@95c. for brown and

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SPECIAL ALUM FOR PAPER MAKERS
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Special quotations given on application.

1.25@1.30c. for gray, as to quantity and delivery point.

ALUM.—Since the month opened trade has been rather better, as is shown by the increase in contract deliveries. Prices remain steady at 1.65 @1.75c. for lump, and 1.75@1.85c. for ground, as to make and delivery point.

ARSENIC.—Only a small retail demand is reported for spot goods. Recent arrivals, which have been free, have supplied consumers' wants for the present. Prices are more or less irregular at 4½@4¾c., as to brand and seller. Red is quiet at 7¾@8¼c., as to quality and seller.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is more or less unsettled owing to cables saying that London had advanced war risk insurance. Until something definite is known holders generally have withdrawn from the market. Spot lots are nominal at $35@40. June shipments are quoted at $26 per ton for best seconds, and thirds about $2.50 per ton less. Some lots are expected next week from Canada.

BLUE VITRIOL.—It was expected that the new French duty would change the duty on this article from 4 frs. to 3 frs., as it allows to England and other countries producing the article. Though strong pressure was brought to bear it did not work. There is not much demand at the moment and prices may be quoted easy for ordinary grades at 3⅝c., and extra at 3½@ 3⅝c., as to make and size of the order.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Only a small retail demand is reported for spot goods at 9½@10c., as to make and seller. Canadian goods are beginning to come forward.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—The market under a light demand may be quoted easy at 10@11c., as to make and seller.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Since the month opened there has been more demand for spot goods, and prices are a shade firmer at 3¼@5c., as to test, make and seller.

COPPERAS.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for car lots and several are reported for June delivery at 62½c.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—No change in the situation except that outside lots are being offered with less freedom than of late. Only a limited quantity of either crystals or powdered are obtainable at 25c.

GLAUBERS SALT.—Only a small retail demand is reported outside of regular contract deliveries. Prices are fairly steady at 50@75c., as to quantity and delivery point.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Under free arrivals and pressure to sell, the market is more or less unsettled. While it is not possible to obtain large lots, holders are offering in 50 and 100-bag lots at 1.90@2c. from dock. Vessels due are quoted at 1.90@2c., and shipments from 1.70@1.75c., as to date of arrival. In their circular under date of June 1, Messrs. Mortimer & Wisner say:

Imported into Atlantic ports from West Coast South America, from Jan. 1, 1898, to date, 1898, 323,433; 1897, 255,-103; do. from Europe, 1898, 23,672. Stock in store and afloat June 1, 1898, in New York, 21,289; 1897, 136,736; do. Boston, 1897, 2,380; do. Baltimore, 1897, 4,000. To arrive, due Sept. 15, 1898, 300,000; 1897, 170,000. Visible supply to Sept. 15, 1898, 321,289; 1897, 313,116. Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1898, 15,383; 1897, 123,593. Deliveries past month, 1898, 86,544; 1897, 77,032. Deliveries since Jan. 1 to date, 1898, 341,209; 1897, 235,580. Total yearly deliveries, bags, 1897, 710,971.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—More demand is reported from the mills, and several sales are reported for spot and forward. Prices remain unchanged at 7¼c. for prime white crystals, and 5c. for broken.

SAL AMMONIAC.—There is a good consuming demand reported for spot and nearby parcels, at 5@5¼c. for white grain, 4½@4¾c. for rough, and lump at 8¼c.

SALTPETER.—The market is steady for crude on the spot at 6@6¼c., and refined at 7@8c., as to quality. In their circular under date of June 1, Messrs. Ira A. Kip & Co. say: Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date, 1898, 22,253; 1897, 32,392; do. past month, 1898, 3,289; 1897, 10,183. On the way for the United States, by mail, to April 14, 1898, 10,405; 1897, 13,591; do. by cable, to May 31, 1898, 11,500; 1897, 20,000. Stocks in importers' and speculators' hands in New York, May 31, 1898, 3,200; 1897, 19,-500. Visible supply, bags, 1898, 25,105; 1897, 53,091. Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1898, 16,200; 1897, 19,500. Deliveries since Jan. 1, 1898, New York and Boston, 35,253; 1897, 32,392. Deliveries past 30 days, 1898, 4,089; 1897, 8,433. Deliveries for consumption for year 1897, 80,656.

A moderate spot business has been done and the market closes firm. As steamers refuse saltpeter as freight, shipments are suspended and the shipment price is nominal. A considerable quantity for here from Calcutta via United Kingdom is being held in London awaiting shipment.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

The market for the leading ammoniates is a shade firmer since the advance in rail freights from Western points. This has checked the demand somewhat as buyers having good stocks on hand have for the moment withdrawn from the market. On the other hand, sellers are not pushing their goods—simply waiting. Sulphate of ammonia is firmer for arrival at $2.50 and on the spot at $2.55. Blood is held steady at $1.70@1.75 f. o. b. Chicago. Tankage is offered only in a limited way at $16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20. Hoofmeal is slow at $1.55@ 1.60 f. o. b. Chicago. Calcutta is offered only in a limited way for arrival at $24 per ton for either Nos. 3 or 4. Domestic is held steady at $21 for steamed and $24 per ton for raw. Fish scrap is not offering and prices may be called nominal at $22 per ton f. o. b. factory, Messrs. Thos. H. White & Co., in their circular says:

Prices for ammoniates advanced during the first half of May under a large inquiry and have been well supported since.

The advance in freights scheduled to take effect May 1 was not strictly adhered to as to coast cities; inland points, however, are firm at tariff. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, $15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 15, $17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, $17 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, $1.52½@1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, $1.55@1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, $1.70@1.75 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, $1.85@10 to $1.90@10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia is held at $2.40 f. o. b. works for Western domestic; $2.50 for Eastern makes. Foreign at $2.47½ c. i. f. New York; $2.42½ Baltimore.

Cinchona Cultivation and Its Pioneers.

(Continued from page 27.)

After the plantation and propagation of the original species had become successful in India there was forced on the notice of the authorities the question of hybridisation. This began to occupy attention in 1869. Seven years later Mr. McIvor died. Four years after his death, in 1880, the three plantations in the Nilgiri Hills contained 570,000 trees, of which all but about 3,000 were succirubra and officinalis. The extent of cultivation was 848 acres. The yield of bark was estimated to be eventually 391,666 lbs. a years, valued at £80,000. The yearly expenditure was £5,000, and the total cost from the commencement of cultivation in 1880 was £160,000, including interest. The receipts up to then had been £173,046.

From 1860 affairs progressed all along. Sites for other plantations were chosen in the districts of Madura, Wainad, Coorg, and then a trial was made in a district far removed—Sikkim. Dr. Anderson, the superintendent of the Government gardens at Calcutta, was entrusted with this, and he conducted operations to 1870, when he died, and his work was soon afterwards continued by Dr. King. The plantation was formed near Darjeeling. It was in the Sikkim plantations that the real object of Markham's mission was first carried out, for here was commenced the manufacture of a cheap cinchona febrifuge for the natives.

Ceylon was the third field selected, and in February, 1861, operations were commenced here under Mr. Thwaites, the director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, near Kandy. Private enterprise apparently was begun early here, and extensively manifested, 28,524 plants being applied for up to 1864. Jamaica and Mexico were also tried, but although the former did send supplies to the London market once, we never hear of a parcel from either now.

All the time this transformation of part of the earth's surface and diversion of a portion of its commerce were taking place through the labors abroad of explorers, agriculturists, and botanists, there were chemists working in Europe towards the same end. When one reads of the position which John Eliot Howard occupied during this active period, one realizes with astonishment how vast an amount of accurate knowledge on the cinchonas he gained by observation and study. Him we picture, remaining at the centre of civilization, receiving the results of these other men's labors, collating

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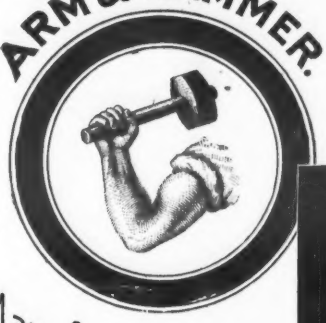

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them, drawing inferences from them, checking for the guidance of each the conclusions of one with another, and becoming an authority to whom all appealed. Another side of his generous labor was that in which he performed examinations innumerable in order that the East Indian authorities might be directed to the cultivation of the best plants. By the assistance that he rendered India there is little doubt that he did much to start the manufacture of a substitute for his own production.

De Vrij, as a chemist, did the same for Java. His work only recently was recognized by the presentation to him of the Hanbury medal, at which time we recapitulated his achievements. Today he remains as one of the last of those early pioneers of that cinchona cultivation. The Hookers, Sir William and Sir Joseph, in a less intimate way, and as part of their general work in botanical science, rendered great help to investigators, and their names are honorably mentioned by several with gratitude.

This preliminary work led to the beginning of febrifuge manufacture in 1870 by Mr. John Broughton, a chemist who had been Frankland's assistant at the Royal Institution, and was in 1866 made quinologist to the Nilgiri Hills Plantation. He called the febrifuge at first amorphous quinine. This was calculated to cost the Government one rupee per ounce. In 1870 21½ pounds were made, and in 1872 and 1873 it had reached 345 pounds. But the Madras Government calculated—erroneously, according to Markham—that the manufacture was a loss, and through their intervention Mr. Broughton resigned, and after McIvor's death the plantations were sadly mismanaged.

In Siskim, however, things went more smoothly. In 1873 Mr. C. H. Wood, who had had charge of the laboratory and manufacturing department of a large firm of wholesale druggists, was appointed quinologist. In 1875 48 pounds of febrifuge had been made under his care, which increased to 7,007 pounds in 1879, and the cost of production was three rupees per pound.

Van Gorkhem, who succeeded Junghuhn in 1864, really commenced the modern era, and with it success, in the Java plantations. He had been trained as a chemist, and had devoted special attention for years to quinology. The great changes which took place under his rule were the cultivation of the cinchona in the open instead of under the shade of forest trees, and the concentration of attention on the C. Ledgeriana from 1872, when its surpassing value had been established. Van Gorkhem was greatly assisted by J. G. Bernelot Moens, who afterward succeeded him as director. In 1880 the yield of the Government plantation in Java still exceeded that from the plantations of private owners, the latter yielding only about 50,000 pounds in 1879, while the former produced about 110,000 pounds the same year. Even in 1880 Ledger bark formed only a small fraction of that put up at auction in Amsterdam. From 1870 to 1880 the price fluctuated between the limits—1.02 florins per half-kilo (1s. 7d. per pound) and 2.55 florins per half-kilo (4s. per pound).

We thus bring the history of cinchona down to the year 1880, a memorable date, twenty years after the first efforts to transport the plant to India had begun, and nearly twenty years previous to the present day. How did the world's bark trade stand then? The whole quantity of bark from South America in the London market from June, 1879, to June, 1880, was 6,961,360 pounds. In 1868 a small quantity of East Indian bark was sold for £2,815. In 1872 supplies began to come regularly, and in 1879-80 the Government Nilgiri plantations sent 207,400 pounds to London, the private plantations of the Nilgiris and Wainad 74,800 pounds, the Sikkim plantation 271,300 pounds, and Ceylon 289,160 pounds, while Java sent 70,088 pounds to Amsterdam. Of course, much of the Indian bark was used for the quinetum; the total yield in India and Ceylon in 1879-80 was 1,172,060 pounds. The highest price ever paid for East Indian cinchona bark was 15s. 8d. per pound, which was given for some officinalis bark from the Nilgiri plantations.

The planter whose estate we picture has obtained 14s. 1d. per pound for renewed "Crown" bark. Compare the prices in our market reports of the present day with these, and then imagine yourself a bark cultivator! In 1880 the whole capital account which the Indian and Ceylon government plantations had cost had been paid off with interest, and the plantations began to yield a clear annual profit. Since that time the government has ceased to sell bark in the market, and the latest stage has been reached by its making arrangements for buying bark from private planters in order to produce febrifuge. In South America Bolivia alone set about an attempt to stem the tide. Messrs. Jenkin and Phillips, a firm of brokers respected by every wholesale druggist in London, some twenty years ago began to offer supplies of cultivated Bolivian quills, a practice they have continued and been pre-eminent in to the present day. In 1880 they obtained 14s. 6d. per pound for a parcel of this description. Would not they like to get it for their principals now?

Thus we bring events to the beginning of the modern period, when the days of official experimentation were succeeded by private enterprise and cinchona cultivation became a thing of business. With this period, of course, the age of pioneers is ended; and as our object was to trace the steps in connection with personal endeavor, by which cinchona, from being a wild tree forming South American forests, became the material of wooded parks, as we may say, in India, Ceylon and Java, we can now bring this rapid survey to a close. A few last words on the state of things, as they are now, will, however, form an appropriate, indeed, almost a necessary, close to this article. We will, as regards India, let the following observations of one of the oldest planters speak for themselves. They are to some extent recapitulatory, but they have interest apart from their relation to well known facts; and the statisitcs he supplies are quite near enough to absolute accuracy for our present purpose:

India never did make very large plantations, probably 10,000 acres being the greatest extent of its area at any one time, but Ceylon went in largely for this cultivation, and the rapidity of its extension of cinchona estates has only been equalled by the rapidity of their disappearance from various causes. In 1867 there were only 50 acres of these trees; in 1872, 500 acres; in 1877, 5,000 acres; in 1882, 50,000 acres, and then cutting out and removal of the trees took place to such an extent that I should doubt if there are now 2,000 acres left. The rise and decline of exports of bark from Ceylon has followed much the same course. In 1877 there were only 72,000 lbs. exported; in 1882, 4,600,000 lbs. were shipped, and in 1887 the exports reached nearly 16,000,000 lbs., after which a steady and rapid decline took place, so that in 1892 the exports were under 7,000,000 lbs., and in 1897 Ceylon only supplied us with 600,000 lbs. of cinchona bark.

India has never supplied more than 3,000,000 lbs., and last year (1897) under 1,000,000, but the produce of the Government plantations has been worked up locally into a febrifuge, and sold at a very cheap rate to the natives themselves. India will not be large, at any time, small stocks of bark no doubt exist on some estates, and there has not been such a complete removal of trees as in Ceylon, but still supplies from South America, Ceylon, and India may therefore be put on one side, so far as their exports would affect the bark supplies of the world, but Java is the place which produces five-sixths of the material from which quinine is now made, and the question is, what can it do? The extension of plantations there has been very gradual and scientific, only the best varieties of cinchona being put out, with the result that the average percentage of quinine in Java bark is 5 per cent. against only 2½ per cent. in the produce of India and Ceylon. The supplies from Java have risen steadily from about 700,000 lbs. in 1882 to 4,000,000 lbs. in 1887, which quantity was doubled in 1892, and 9,000,000 lbs. were sent to Europe last year.

During 1897 152,000 seedlings were planted in the government plantations of Java. The total number of trees at the end of the year was about 2,750,000, of which 1,720,000 were Ledgeriana, 4,500,000 succirubra, 470,000 hybrids of these, and 58,000 officinalis. The government plantations are now only a small fraction of the whole, and are being reduced again to experimental size.

Apart from Java, India and Ceylon, the only country which has shown any success worth mentioning in the cultivation of cinchona is Portuguese West Africa. This as a source of supplies was not even mentioned by authorities twenty years ago. Books which enumerated Algeria, Reunion, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Brazil, Mexico, United States and Australia as places where the plant was being cultivated, said nothing of a source which in 1897 sent over twice as many packages as the whole of South America. As regards South America, supplies have dwindled and dwindled, until last year only 1,500 packages were sent to London from the whole of that original home of the cinchonas.—British and Colonial Druggist.

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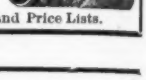
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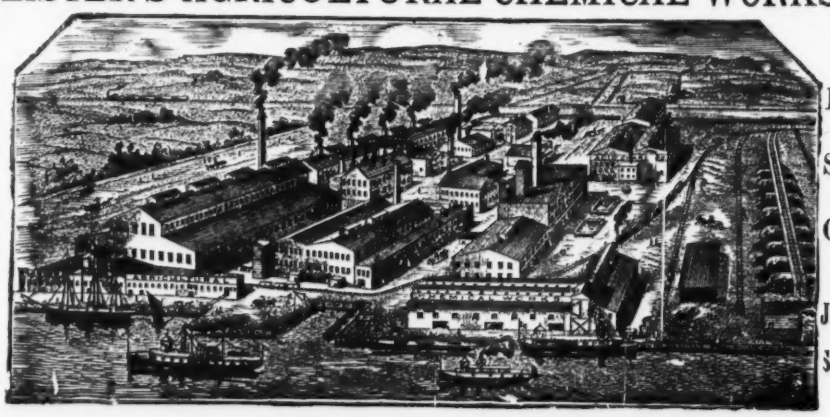
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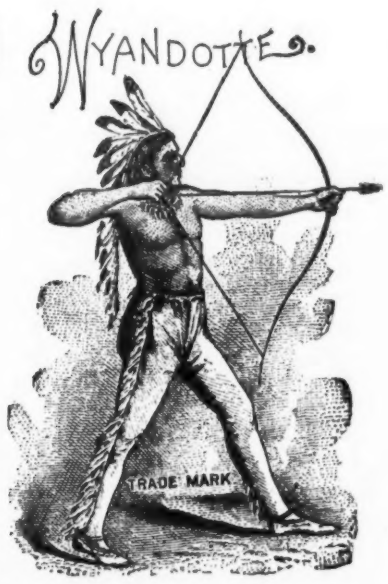

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Saturday Evening, June 4, 1898.

The market has been quiet and new features have been lacking. Consumers are pursuing a very conservative policy by reason of the war, hence manufacturers and dealers are restricting their operations to their actual necessities.

ALBUMEN.—Prime egg is firm at 66@68c., as to quality, with the prospect of higher prices ruling before the new crop comes forward during the Summer. Blood is quiet at 18@25c., as to quality.

ANILINE OIL AND SALT.—The market for both oil and salt is quiet, and prices are unchanged and all more or less nominal.

CUTCH.—The foreign markets are reported higher, but there has been no change here. The demand has been fair.

DEXTRINE.—Imported has advanced one mark abroad and the import cost is now about 6c. Dealers quote 5⅞@6c. Domestic is in good demand and unchanged at 5¼@5¾c. Corn is obtainable by the carload at 2.21c., although some sellers quote a higher price.

DIVI DIVI.—There is only a light demand, but the stock is not large, and is concentrated. The quoted range is $38@42 as to quantity.

GAMBIER.—There has not been an active demand during the week, but the market is a trifle higher, by reason of the fact that there are practically no goods to offer from dock. From the Orwell 4,000 or 5,000 bales have gone into store, and from the Skolfield 2,500 bales. Holders ask 2¾@3c., as to quantity and quality. A sale of 100 tons sail shipment was made at 2¾@2.77½c. and steamer is offered at 2.67½@2.70c., but no business has been done. Sail to arrive June-July is being offered at 2¾@2.80c. A steamer due this month has 2,000 bales, mostly for consumers. It is said that the latter among the leather concerns are active on Government work. Shipments from Singapore during last half of May were 1,150 tons by sail. No steamer shipments were advised.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—The market has been quiet and the range of prices remains at 1.60@2c., as to quantity and location.

NUTGALLS.—Dealers report a quiet market for both Aleppo and Chinese at unchanged prices.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.—There has been a fairly steady demand, but the market has been featureless and we quote 15¼@15½c. as before.

SUMAC.—There has been a good demand on the spot, and 25 tons Nos. 1 and 2 have been sold at $43 and $48, although in a small way $50 is readily obtained for No. 1. Shipments are not in demand, as the price is too high. Virginia is scarce and the price has been advanced to $40@43, a carload having been sold at the outside.

STARCH.—Corn is in demand and steady, though unchanged. Wheat is down to 5½c., and a trifle lower as to grade, by reason of the decline in the cereal. Potato has been active at advancing prices, by reason of the scarcity. For a round lot 3¾c. was refused, and the general asking price is 4c.

Olive Oil of Provence.

(Continued from page 27.)

Now the mats come into play. They are made of straw, round, about two feet across, and look very much like thin door mats, except that there is an upper part with a big hole in the center, which makes of each mat a sort of flat straw bag. Two men pack the paste into the edges of these mats, between the upper and the lower parts, and a third man takes them as they are filled and stands them in a straight pillar, one on top of the other, under the first press. There may be twenty, thirty, fifty mats under the press at a time, according to circumstances.

The big wooden screw is turned till the top plate comes down upon the heap of mats, and immediately the oil begins to flow. It is hard to imagine those little tough berries having so much oil in them. It runs down the edges of the mats in tiny streams before any pressure is applied, down through a nozzle in the base into a stone tank sunk in the floor. A hearty young fellow inserts a small lever in the top of the screw and turns it, with one hand at first, then with both hands, till it tightens so fast he can tighten no more, and the oil flows faster. Then a big lever is inserted, a pole as heavy as the mast of a sloop, and two young fellows take hold of it. At first it goes easily enough, but as the screw tightens they have to throw their weight upon it and strain. At length they can turn no more, and the lever is taken out. The oil is still flowing; and thus the pressure is left on for ten or fifteen minutes, till the oily stream ceases. This is waht is called "first pressure" oil—the very best oil that the olives can give—and this oil of Provence, they tell me, is the best that is made.

Now begins the next process. The screw is loosened and the well-flattened mats are taken out and piled afresh under the iron screw, which is connected with the crushing mill by cogs in such a way that as the horses make their rounds the screw is tightened. This gives a heavier pressure than the wooden screw; but the product is "second pressure" oil, and not as good as the first. On the other side of the room is a brick furnace with a big kettle of boiling water on top. Some of this water is carried over and thrown on the mats, a dipperful over each mat as it is laid on, to facilitate the flow of oil. Oil and water run down together into a separate tank, where the oil of course rises to the surface and is easily skimmed off. When the screw's pressure reaches a certain point—the point at which the horses have as much as they can do to move—a weight falls and the screw is disconnnected from the cogs.

So far as the actual making of oil is concerned, that is the whole process. But this oil is not yet ready for the market. Before we leave the wooden-screw press please look toward the top of the screw, where it is braced against one of the great beams, and notice how this pressure, continuing for centuries, has raised the beam several inches out of place, so that wedges are required to fill the gap. This oil as it comes from the press it not as clear as the oil we buy in bottles. When a tank becomes full the oil is dipped out and poured into huge stone jars, to go through a process of filtering through raw cotton. After the filtering it is poured into large square stone tanks in another room—tanks 6 feet long and 4 feet high, cut in one piece from solid blocks, that have been used for this purpose for centuries. Beyond the wooden covers to keep dust out of these tanks there is no effort to exclude the air.

You have read, no doubt, of the great oil jars in which Ali Baba's forty thieves concealed themselves, and perhaps winked to yourself at the author's exaggeration of their size. But I am prepared to certify to the truth of that part of the story. Here are rows of earthen jars taller than a well-grown boy, in any one of which a full-grown man could with a little crouching hide himself with ease. And from that large size they descend to such little jars as are used in our kitchens.

After the mats filled with pulp have gone through both presses, the stuff is emptied out in a heap on the floor, looking very much like tan bark. It is that that we walk upon, feeling soft and warm to the feet. And it is not wasted. When a sufficient quantity has collected it is sent off to some mill in the city, where the remainder of the oil is extracted, to be used for lubricating or burning.

Electrolytic Process White Lead.

BY SHERARD COWPER-COLES.

Up to the present, the old Dutch process of making carbonate of lead has held its own, and it is still the impression that the lead produced by this process is the best as regards its covering capacity; such was the finding of the committee appointed by Government to investigate the dangers attending the manufacture of white lead. Carbonate of lead, manufactured by a wet or electrolytic process, is found to be more or less crystalline, and has not the same covering power as white lead manufactured by a dry process.

The ancient and long tried Dutch method of making white lead, and its tediousness and danger to health have been freely dealt with in these columns from time to time.

To overcome these difficulties, many methods have been devised, including the following electrolytic process.

In the first process, we shall consider the lead is cast into thin sheets about 20 ins. by 15 ins. weighing between 2 and 3 lbs. each. These sheets are then corrugated and packed in crates with

plates of coke or carbon which form the negative electrodes. Strips of tin make the connection between the lead or electro-positive plate and the carbon electrode, the object being that when subjected to warm vapors of acetic acid, carbonic acid and atmospheric air, electrical motion is set up between the two, which hastens the corrosion and reduces the time required to convert the plates into carbonate of lead from the 10 to 15 weeks as required by the Dutch process to 5 weeks. The corroded plates are then subjected to the same treatment as in the Dutch process.

Another electrolytic process consists in electrolyzing a 10 per cent. solution of sodium nitrate in a wooden cell, provided with a porous diaphragm, the anode being made of pig lead and the cathode of copper. In the former compartment, the lead dissolves as nitrate, while round the cathode caustic soda is produced. The two solutions being drawn off and mixed, alkaline nitrate is regenerated and the lead precipitated as hydrate. The hydrate is finally treated with sodium carbonate or bicarbonate to convert it into white lead. The caustic soda formed as a bye-product in the latter operation has only to be re-carbonated to be available again.

A somewhat similar process patented by Mr. Browne is carried on by placing metallic lead in a suitable vessel, in electric connection with the positive pole, in the presence of a solution of an acetate or a nitrate of an alkali base. A soluble salt of lead is formed on the anode, and a solution of caustic alkali at the cathode. In consequence of the flow of the electrolyte against the cathode, these two solutions intermix, with the result that lead hydrate is precipitated, the original alkaline salt being regenerated. The solution containing the lead hydroxide in suspension is then run into a settling-tank, from which the clear solution is subsequently drawn off, to be used again as the electrolyte, while the lead hydrate is finally exposed to the air or to an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas to convert it into hydrated carbonate of lead.

It is to be observed that in reality electrolysis plays but little part in this process, as the mixture of lead carbonate and hydrate of which white lead consists is obtained purely by chemical means.

Another process, patented in America, consists in passing an electric current from an anode of metallic lead through an alkaline electrode (consisting of a solution of a salt of ammonia in combination with any acid, such as acetic, which will produce a soluble lead salt, including also sulphuric acid; and of a bicarbonate of an alkali) to a cathode of lead, carbon, or other suitable material, thereby causing a decomposition of the salts in the electrolyte, and the formation of a soluble compound of lead, which is transformed into hydrated carbonate of lead by the simultaneous generation of free carbonic acid gas at the anode by the presence of caustic alkali (ammonia) generated at the cathode. A current of carbonic acid gas is passed through the electrolyte to regenerate the spent alkaline carbonate until the anode is completely dissolved. Both the acetate and bicarbonate of soda are continuously regenerated, the process consuming only lead, carbonic acid gas, and water.

An English process, which has lately been protected, consists in decomposing acetate of ammonia by electrolysis, lead anodes being used, which are separated by porous diaphragms, which are made preferably of stout Willesden paper, which are insulated from the bottom to prevent irregular electrolytic action in the electrolyzer. A lead solution is produced, and caustic alkali, when on mixing the two solutions white lead is precipitated. When a series of cells are used the exit openings at the bottom are closed by elastic bags, which are distended by the fluid within.

In another process, patented in Germany, lead anodes 3 mm. in thickness are employed for the electrolysis of a solution containing 300 cc. nitric acid and 2,000 cc. of water. The lead salt formed is precipitated as white lead, and gives off a stream of carbonic acid gas; any silver contained in the lead is deposited on the cathode, and can be recovered.—Chemical Trade Journal.

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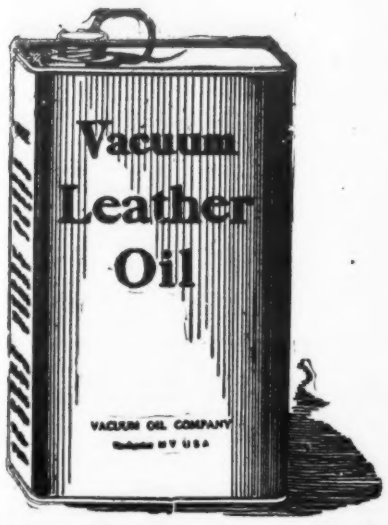

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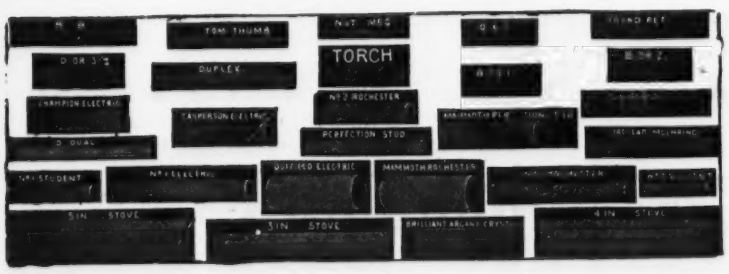

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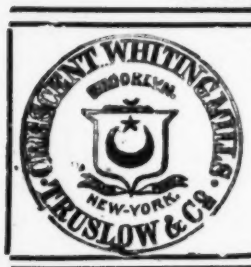

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